JPRS-TTP-86-004

20 February 1986

Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

NATIONWIDE SATELLITE TELEVISION, RADIO--Australia's first nationwide satellite television and radio service began broadcasting today. The federal minister for communications, Mr Duffy, officially launched the Aussat satellite service at the Belrose control center in northern Sydney. It is beaming Australian Broadcasting Corp.'s /ABC/ services all around the country. Although some parts of Australia have been able to pick up the Aussat broadcasts for some time, it is not until now that they have been available to all parts of the country in broadcasts tailored for each local time zone. With a receiving dish costing several thousand dollars, outback Australians can now receive one ABC television service and three ABC radio stations. In time, they will be joined by a commercial radio and television service in each state. /Excerpts/ /Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jan 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 5500/4325

BRIEFS

DATABASE-PRC LINK--Database Asia Ltd's venture with China to provide computerised information in and out of the country should go on stream early next year, company chairman Leslie Collings said yesterday. Under the 10-year agreement which was announced last month, Database and the state-backed China Hua Yang Technology and Trade Corp plan to exchange information on a wide variety of business and economic topics. "We're still quite a few months away," Mr Collings said. But he said there were no technical snags on the China side, adding the company has already exchanged trial formats with its partner. Cash-lean Database is banking on the service being widely used by local and international companies seeking up-to-date business information on China. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Nov 85 Supplement p 5] /9317

CSO: 5550/0061

TOKYO ELECTRIC TO ENTER TELECOMMUNICATIONS FIELD

OW130621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, 13 December KYODO--Tokyo Electric Power Co. and two Japanese trading giants have taken the first step toward the inauguration of a joint telecommunications company, a power company official said Friday. The three partners agreed at a meeting Thursday to inaugurate the new company, Tokyo Telecommunication Network Co., on 4 February. The new firm will hold, operate and lease telecommunications circuits.

It will have an initial paid-up capital of four billion yen, half of which will be put up by the top Japanese power company, and 25 percent each by Mitsui and Co. and Mitsubishi Corp. The power company said it hoped to double the capital by September 1986 when the joint firm plans to start operations.

Kazuo Fujimori, executive vice president of the power company, will be president of the new company. The power company at present operates telecom circuits to maintain and manage power generation and transmission systems. Hisashi Shinto, president of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp., has described Tokyo Electric Power as NTT's "toughest competitor."

Sho Nasu, president of the power company, said one reason it has decided to branch out into the telecom business is that three companies preparing to start NTT-type telecom services, including Daini-Denden Inc., have asked the power company to diversify into the telecom service. He said it is entering the field in expectation of high growth. Nasu forecast that the new company would be in the red in the initial phase, but he hoped it would go into the black within 10 years.

/12913
CSO: 5560/063

JAPAN

FINAL ACCORD REACHED ON MOSS TELECOMMUNICATIONS ISSUES

OW091029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Thursday reached final arrangement on radio telecommunications issues after three days of subcabinet-level MOSS (Market-Oriented, Sector-Selective) trade talks, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said Thursday. The agreement put an end to the MOSS talks on telecommunications equipment that have been held since January 1985.

U.S. negotiator Clyde V. Prestowitz, counselor to the U.S. secretary of commerce, told a press conference in Tokyo that the U.S. highly appreciated the result.

Agreement was reached on all eleven U.S. requests including the reduction of number of technical standards for receivers from 10 to one, the acceptance of manufacturer's test data, licensing of radio stations and allocation of radio frequencies. The agreement will expand opportunities for foreign firms, on a fully equal basis, to obtain radio station licenses so that they can operate in a variety of new and existing radio services, Prestowitz said. Such services include specialized mobile radio services, mobile data communications, paging and community repeater type operations.

Under the agreement, the MKKK (Radio Equipment Inspection Institute) which certify products, will exclude officials affiliated with Japanese manufacturers from its executive staff.

The ministry is expected to review ministerial regulations and ordinances and amend the radio law. Both sides previously agreed to implement those measures by June. The ministry also agreed to base approval procedures for radio equipment on the same regulatory concepts that apply to telecommunications terminal equipment.

/9365
CSO: 5560/076

BRIEFS

SOFTWARE COST AGREED ON--Tokyo, 14 December KYODO--Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) and three firms planning to start telecommunications businesses in the near future have virtually agreed how much it will cost to develop software for telecom circuit connections and how the cost should be shared between them, NTT sources said Saturday. The three firms--Daini-Denden Inc., Japan Telecom Co., and Teleway Japan Ltd.--are planning to build long-distance telecommunication circuits between Tokyo and Osaka which would be linked to users through NTT's public telecom circuits. Connecting the long-distance circuits to NTT circuits will require remodeling of electronic exchanges and development of software for connections, which will cost more than 10 billion yen, the sources said. NTT has virtually agreed to bear half the cost, with the three companies paying the remainder, respectively, according to the sources. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 14 Dec 85 OW] /12913

CSO: 5560/064

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON TO RECEIVE IMAGES FROM FRENCH SATELLITE

HK230628 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Jim Kidson]

[Text] Another eye in the sky will soon be on watch--this time watching all of New Zealand.

On Sunday, France is due to launch a space rocket, Ariane, from French Guyana. In space, it will launch a new satellite, Spot, to beam images of Earth to ground-receiving stations.

Last month, the head of the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research [DISR] division of information technology, Dr Peter Ellis, visited the French Space Agency and the Spot satellite-mission headquarters. He negotiated future arrangements for receiving Spot's satellite images.

Until New Zealand's satellite receiving station is completed late next year, the division of information technology was likely to act as the national distributor for the French company, Dr Ellis said.

Spot will take nearly two hours to travel around Earth once, and will pass over New Zealand each morning about 10:45 am.

Although the satellite will be orbiting about 700 kilometres above Earth, its pictures will be nearly as good as photographs taken by high-flying aircraft.

Before the satellite's operators start charging clients, they want to ensure Spot is operating properly--so they will supply researchers with images free of charge.

Nearly 50 countries applied, with 300 research proposals, including a set from the DISR division.

The division is New Zealand's centre for remote-sensing research and is coordinating three main projects on behalf of government departments.

The Ministry of Works and Development wants the satellite to take two images of the Wanganui area, to look at agricultural land use, erosion, and plant types.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries wants close-ups of Arfield in Canterbury, which is used as the remote-sensing test site for identifying crops.

The upper Waitaki Valley is also on the list, and the Department of Lands and Survey wants to look at Crown land leased to farmers.

The American Landsat satellites took the last major series of satellite images of New Zealand, from 1979 to 1981.

Although they are still running, they do not have tape-recorders on board--as the French satellite will have--so New Zealand cannot receive images from them.

/9599
CSO: 5500/4323

NEW ZEALAND

SCIENCE MINISTER ON ASIAN SATELLITE PROPOSAL

HK250720 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Jan 86 p 17

/Text/ Science Minister Bob Tizard says he would be happy to receive any approach from Asian countries to help build a satellite laucnhing site for peaceful scientific use.

The suggestion for such a joint venture came recently from a senior Chinese aerospace official. He has said the $1.6 billion site would be best placed in either Singapore or Indonesia as they are close to the equator.

"Though I have received no specific request for this Asian proposal, I would be happy to receive one and consider it. We would have to look at the economic and scientific purpose of it," Mr Tizard said.

"We have looked at some European proposals, but we would not exclude an Asian proposal. However, we would like to have some details before we could give it proper consdieration."

The director of the DSIR's /Department of Industrial and Scientific Research/ Information Technology Division, Dr Peter Ellis, returned recently from Europe with verbal proposals. These include:

Associate nation membership status for New Zealand with the European Space Agency.

A bilateral agreement with the British Space Agency that could see New Zealand assisting Britain and West Germany to erect an earth resources receiving station in the Antarctic.

Building a command transmitter station for a new generation of space stations that in the 1990's will replace many of the existing satellites.

While New Zealand had enjoyed involvement with the U.S. space programs, Dr Ellis said the European venture provided an association with a consortium of nations.

The Asian proposal could not be turned down out of hand, but New Zealand had limited resources and there would have to be some long-term benefit.

It was quite likely New Zealand might be a customer of the combined Asian proposal in the future if we wanted to launch something of our own. However, there were already a number of launch sites around the world and new ones were very expensive to build, said Dr Ellis.

/12228
CSO: 5500/4324

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR ADDRESSES COMMUNICATIONS FORUM

OW081132 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] At the Zhejiang Provincial Forum on communications work which closed yesterday, Governor Xue Ju said: Alleviating the tense situation in communications has become a pressing task. The party committees and governments at all levels must fully realize the pressing need and the significance of solving problems in communications, bring into full play the spirit of carrying out reforms and the spirit of the foolish old man, and make new contributions to helping undertakings in Zhejiang's communications keep pace with the needs in economic construction and people's livelihood.

Governor Xue Ju said: Communication is an important field. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the communications undertakings in Zhejiang had scored remarkable achievements. However, they still failed to keep pace with the needs in economic construction and the people's livelihood. The field of communications still constitutes a weak link in the development of national economy. The broad masses of workers and staff members in the field of communication and other departments must be determined to exert even greater efforts. They must act according to their capabilities, do things step by step, pool their efforts, bring into full play all positive factors, solve all problems in materials and funds for the development of communications, and help all communications undertakings gradually keep pace with the development of the national economy. In developing the infrastructural facilities, it is necessary to work out overall plans and implement the principle of regarding water transportation as the key, while simultaneously developing both water and land transportation. Efforts must be made to solve difficult problems in communications. During the first three years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, we must complete the "3,3,4,1" projects aimed at improving three major highways, transforming three waterways, revamping and building four coastal ports, and building the (Feiyunjiang) Bridge in Ruian County. While working on the major projects, we must also make proper arrangments for the development of ordinary projects.

Governor Xue Ju called on all communications departments to persistently carry out reforms and continuously improve their services as well as economic and social benefits. He pointed out: Traffic safety is a major event that affects people's lives. The party and government departments at all levels must strengthen their leadership and list it as a major item in their daily agenda. All relevant departments such as the departments of public security,

industry and commerce, urban planning, and others must coordinate with each other and adopt measures to reduce the number of traffic accidents and score new achievements in doing traffic safety work in 1986. Sponsored by the Provincial People's Government, this Zhejiang Provincial Forum on communications work began on 3 January.

/12913
CSO: 5500/4141

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

XIZANG COMPLETES CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SATELLITE GROUND STATION

HK270223 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] At 2328 on 21 September, the Shannan Satellite Ground Television Station, which was installed and adjusted by the No 784 factory under the Ministry of Electronics Industry, was formally put into operation.

The satellite ground television station is one of five satellite ground television stations presented by the State Council and is built on the top of a mountain at the center of Zedang Old Town.

On 19 September, the radio and television broadcasting bureau of Shannan Prefecture began its work after the equipment was shipped to the airport from Chengdu. The bureau made preparations for installation and adjustment. Leading comrades of the regional Radio and Television Broadcasting Bureau went to the spot and guided the work. (Teng Quanji), engineer of the No. 784 factory under the Ministry of Electronics Industry, and his 5-member party also went to Zedang to help with the installation and adjustment work.

With the concern of the leadership of Shannan Prefectural CPC Committee and commissioner's office, as well as the great support of the units concerned, the engineers and technicians participating in the work struggled hard for 40 hours despite harsh conditions and two successive rainy days, and put the satellite ground television station into operation 24 hours and 32 minutes ahead of schedule.

At 2328 on 21 September, the television screen at the adjustment center of the Shannan satellite ground television station showed the program signal of China Central Television Station. The picture was sharp and the sound was clear.

At 1900 on 22 September, the leading comrades of Shannan Prefectural CPC committee and commissioner's office such as (Wang Jingjie), (Bian Ba), (Li Wangsheng) and (Zhang Yikang) met leaders of the regional Radio and Television Broadcasting Bureau and engineers and technicians of the No 784 Factory at the satellite ground television station. They congratulated their success in installing and adjusting the satellite ground television station. They also praised their spirit of selfless struggle and their quality work. Comrade (Wang Jingjie) shook the hands of (Tanggong Cheshi) of the No 784 Factory and said: You have done a good deed for us. The people of Shannan will never

forget you. We hope that you will continue to support us in popularizing satellite television among various Shannan counties.

(Tanggong Cheshi said: I must spare no effort in pursuing benefits for the people of the border and in participating in construction.

(Wang Jingjie) and other leading comrades, together with the engineers and technicians, watched the China Central Television Station news program at the satellite reception room of the ground station on the 2d plenum of the national conference of party delegates.

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CSO: 5500/4141

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GUANGDONG GREATLY DEVELOPS BROADCASTING UNDERTAKINGS

HK290528 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] For the past 36 years following the founding of the State, the Guangdong's radio and television undertakings have greatly developed. Guangdong has built a basic radio and television broadcasting network throughout the province.

Over the past year, Guangdong's cities, prefectures, and counties have implemented the principle of the Ministry of Radio and Television that the central authorities, provinces, prefectures, and counties should be responsible for running their own radio and television undertakings and improving their coverage. The province's cities, prefectures, and counties have established a number of radio and television stations. By September of this year, the province had 14 new city, prefectural, and county FM radio stations and 17 local television stations. Together with the established provincial and prefectural stations, the province has 20 radio stations and 21 television stations. In addition, there are more than 2,000 wired broadcast stations with a total length of 230,000 kilometers of broadcast wire.

In order to better transmit across the province the central and provincial television programs, since 1970's the province has built 6 high-power television and FM radio relay stations on mountains, 5 relatively high-power medium wave radio relay stations, a number of medium and low power radio and television relay stations, and more than 600 low power television relay stations.

After 1980, the province introduced a special microwave channel for radio and television broadcasts. At present, it has built more than 820 kilometers of microwave from Guangzhou to Shantou, Zhuhai, and Shenzhen. Therefore, the east of Guangdong, Shenzhen, and Zhuhai can clearly listen to the central and provincial radio programs and watch sharp pictures of the central and provincial television programs. In addition, the microwave channels from Guangzhou to Tongza via Zhanjiang and Haikou, to Zhaoqing, and to Shaoguan are under construction. Therefore, the province has initially formed a complex radio and television network which consists of 6 incial radio and television stations; medium wave, FM, and wired broadcast stations; and television stations in various cities, prefectures, and counties.

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CSO: 5500/4141

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

UNDERGROUND CABLE NETWORK 'BASICALLY COMPLETE'

OW220627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 20 Nov 85

[By reporter Chen Xiangan]

[Text] Beijing, 20 November (XINHUA)--It was revealed at the All-Army Conference on the Development of the Long-distance Underground Cable Project now being held in Beijing that a long-distance underground communications cable network linking China's major cities and important army posts is basically complete. This indicates that the PLA has entered a new stage in modernizing its communications facilities.

This project first began with the approval of the late Premier Zhou Enlai. Of a scale unprecedented in the history of our army's development of communications projects, it is of great significance in promoting the modernization of national defense.

The development of the underground cable project began in 1969. With the support of the local governments at all levels, the army has overcome difficulties in construction work, technology, manpower, and material and financial resources and has basically completed the project step by step according to the plan. Most of the equipment for the project was made in China; however, some equipment was imported from foreign countries.

When compared with the overhead cable system of the 50's and 60's, this underground cable network is far superior in raising signal stability, resisting corrosion, maintaining flexibility, ensuring security, and expanding the communications capacity.

Right now, the underground cable network has preliminarily become a complete system. Some sectors of the network have an automatic telephone exchange; that is, a person in Beijing need only dial a few numbers to talk to someone in Kunming, Guangzhou, or in some other place 1,000 kilometers away. It is as convenient as talking to someone locally.

According to the recent department of the army, this cable network is not only for the army's regular use. It also provides other departments of the state with a considerable number of long-distance telephone circuits in support of state economic construction. It has played a significant role in ensuring security in border regions, conducting scientific research experiments for

national defense, combating natural disasters and doing relief work, and fulfilling various major tasks in communications. It is expected that this underground cable communications network will be further improved and that its level of automation will be further raised in order to increase its efficiency.

/12913
CSO: 5500/4141

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

PROGRESS MADE IN SHANDONG POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SK030722 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, our province has made greater progress in postal and telecommunications undertakings, and prefulfilled the major targets set forth in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Compared with 1980, the number of long distance telephone lines in 1985 increased by 66.1 percent, the total capacity of the telephone switch-boards in urban areas increase by 50.8 percent, the total postal routes, including the rural postal routes, increased by 12,800 km, the total number of newspapers and periodicals which have been published and distributed increased by 160 percent, and the number of some other business targets also increased notably.

Enthusiastically developing and applying modern communications technology is a prominent characteristic of our province's postal and telecommunications development during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. The construction of Jinan-Qingdao coaxial cable project, the first major communications line in the province, will soon be completed. The Jinan-Zhangdian medium-sized cable carrier system with 1,800 coaxial cable lines and the Zhangdian-Weifang small cable carrier system with 960 coaxial cable lines, both of which are included in the major communications line project, were successively put into operation. The Jinan-Shijiazhuang microwave communications system with 960 channels can transmit the programs broadcast by the Central TV Station, and also can be used for long distance telephone communications. An overall transmission network characterized by open wire, short wave, coaxial cable carrier, and microwave communications has been basically formed throughout the province.

The technology for communications exchange on the postal and telecommunications front was improved by a big margin. At present, we can directly make long distance calls from Jinan to 27 provinces and municipalitics and to five prefectures and cities in the province such as Qingdao, Weifang, Jining, Taian and Linyi. About 100 subscribers across the province may directly transmit or receive telegrams to or from subscribers from dozens of countries and regions in the world. The urban areas of the province have added about 60,000 more automatic telephone lines over the past 5 years--same as the total figure of the past 31 years from the founding of the PRC to 1980.

Having emerged is an excellent situation that the state, the localitiees, the collectives, and the individuals have made concerted efforts to conduct the postal and telecommunications construction during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. According to statistics, in the first 10 months of this year, the localities and individuals have invested and accumulated more than 30 million yuan of funds in postal and telecommunications construction, registering a 110 percent increase over the investment in fixed assets of postal and telecommunications front. The postal and telecommunications departments of different localities have also contracted 207 postal routes covering an area of 72,000 km with the peasants. Thus, the postal and telecommunications service quality has notably been improved.

/12913
CSO: 5500/4141

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CIRCULAR URGES BETTER COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

OW050221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 December (XINHUA)--Commission, and the State Statistical Bureau issued a joint circular, requesting that positive efforts be made in all localities and departments toward the development and application of computers in a bid to modernize as soon as possible the collection and handling of statistical data with regard to transport, posts, and telecommunications so as to bring statistical work in these fields to a high level.

The circular points out that the current statistical work with regard to transport, posts, and telecommunications has problems of incomplete coverage, inconsistent norms, and very inadequate manpower. The circular adds, it is far from sufficient in meeting the needs for the development of the objective situation, and positive efforts must be made to reform statistical work and to beef up the statistical work force.

The circular states: With the in-depth development of economic structural reform and of transport, postal, and telecommunications projects run by various localities and departments, it is necessary for the transport, postal, and telecommunications departments to shift the focus of their attention from the management of enterprises directly under their jurisdiction to the management of the entire trade. Accordingly, the transport, postal, and telecommunications departments should gradually expand the scope of their statistical work so that it will not only include enterprises directly under their jurisdiction, but cover the entire trade.

The circular urges that statistical personnel be beefed up in the transport, postal, and telecommunications fields. It states: In view of the requirements of the economic structural reform and the strengthening of management over the entire trade, the transport, postal, and telecommunications statistical work will be heavier than ever. Transport, postal, and telecommunications departments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over satistical work, beef up their statistical personnel as required by their work, and change as soon as possible, the current state of affairs where work and manpower are not commensurate so as to ensure the fulfillment of their tasks. The statistical departments of all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and key cities should have full-time personnel to do statistical work with regard to transport, posts, and

telecommunications. Prefectural and country statistical departments should have some personnel assigned to do such statistical work on a part-time basis.

The circular requests that the methods used for conducting investigations and compiling statistics be improved, and that steps be taken to gradually modernize the work of data processing. Based on the unique features of the transport, postal, and telecommunications statistics, the circular says, it is necessary to use diverse investigative methods, including overall investigations, sampling investigations, and investigations of key and typical cases. The work should also include processing data obtained from departments concerned and making well-founded estimates. As for the on going "sampling investigation of the cargo volume handled by civilian trucks not belonging to the transport departments," a joint work force should be organized by the transport departments and the government statistical departments in order to make a success of this job, the circular adds.

12913
CSO: 5500/4141

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SICHUAN MAKES PROGRESS IN RADIO, TELEVISION WORK

HK060944 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] The province continued to make progress in radio and television development in 1985. The province has basically established a television transmission center and color television transmission network. The radio broadcast center will soon be completed. The construction of [words indistinct] building of the television center is well under way. Microwave development has just started in the province, marking a good start in providing the people in Sichuan with better radio and television programs.

The percentage of people in areas served by television broadcasts in the province has increased to 52 percent. The percentage in areas served by radio broadcasts has increased to 53 percent. The length of wired broadcasts has increased to 53 percent. The length of wired broadcast line in the province is about 610,000 kilometers and there are now 10.6 million wired broadcast loudspeakers in the province. There are now 9 television broadcast stations, 29 television relay stations, and 1,055 sub-relay stations in the province. There are now about 5 million television sets, and nearly 20 million radio receivers in the province. The province's first satellite ground station has been completed and put into operation.

The province has achieved gratifying results in scientific research into radio and television development. Four important scientific research items have passed technical appraisal. In order to upgrade the quality of staff members and workers in radio and television departments, a secondary radio and television technical school has been set up and officially enrolled students.

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CSO: 5500/4141

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SWEDISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY WANTS TO ENTER JOINT VENTURE

HK060701 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Qin Xiaoli]

[Text] Editor's note: In the past six years since China opened up to the outside world, both the government and the trade corporations have come to see more and more clearly the importance of Western European countries. Our staff reporter Qin Xiaoli recently visited several industrial enterprises in Belgium while covering the second round of business talks between European community countries and China. Afterwards, she went to Stockholm, Sweden. Starting today, CHINA DAILY will publish a series of articles generated by this trip. [end editor's note]

About 95 years ago, China received the first telephone set from Ericsson, a leading telecom manufacturer in Sweden. At that time, Ericsson had 153 workers. Today, Ericsson has grown into a major international telecom company with a total work force of 75,000. Its annual sales reached $4 billion last year, 80 percent from overseas exports. Sweden is too small a market for Ericsson.

Like many other European companies, Ericsson hailed China's open policy in the late 70's and has since sold 17 telephone exchanges with 168,500 trunk lines to China. Four of these exchanges have already been installed in Beijing, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. Now, Ericsson wants to do more.

"We want to deepen our involvement in China by entering into a joint venture for the local manufacture of digital switch board systems," an Ericsson spokesman told CHINA DAILY. He said Ericsson is ready to transfer its knowhow and is willing to discuss any form of co-operation with Chinese partners.

Ericsson's well aware that China hopes to set up a second joint venture in telecommunications, (the first one was between Shanghai and a Belgian company with a total investment of $250 million). The Swedish company is preparing itself for a presentation of its proposal which could offer as many as 300,000 new lines per year.

In such large projects, the overseas government usually contributes some financial support. The Belgian government, for instance, put up 10 percent of the costs in the Shanghai-Belgian telephone project.

CHINA DAILY has learned from different sources that the Swedish government may contribute even more, if Ericsson can reach a co-operation agreement with China.

"But competition in the telecommunication field is very keen," the spokesman said. Ericsson's main competitors in China are big international companies from the United States, Japan, Western Germany and France.

"To be successful in the world market we must stay at the top technologically, and keep our prices competitive," the spokesman said. Ericsson now puts eight percent of its total budget into research each year.

One of the products that put Ericsson in the forefront of the industry is its "AXE," an advanced technology for telephone switchboard systems.

"The philosophy behind AXE is modularity," the spokesman explained. "It is a digital system combined with digital transmission. Voice, text, data, or image are all transmitted by means of electronic pulses."

The AXE method can be used for small local exchange or huge international switch board centres. Modularity also makes AXE a "future-proof" system where the user can add, change, or delete any function as he wishes, the spokesman explained.

He said the AXE switching system has [so] far been ordered by customers in more than 60 countries including China. "We have six million lines in service in the world," he said.

The first AXE exchange in China was officially inaugurated in November 1984. It is a local exchange No 50 serving a number of large hotels in Beijing. It has recently expanded to 500, becoming the first seven digital public exchange. The largest order for AXE from China so far is for the city of Dalian in Liaoning Province. Dalian is installing four exchanges: one is to be a toll exchange to handle long-distance traffic to and from the city; the other three will be local exchanges.

Ericsson has about 20 staff members concentrating on China. Many of them have had experience in Asia for more than 10 years. Recently, Ericsson opened a representative office in Beijing--also enjoying the popular "50" telephone exchange equipped with AXE.

Ericsson is planning to present its AXE joint venture proposals to the Chinese partners next month after the Chinese Spring Festival.

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CSO: 5500/4140

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

OPTICAL FIBER COMMUNICATION LASERS DEVELOPED

OW181136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--The State Science and Technology Commission recently organized experts here to test newly developed long-wave semiconductor lasers for optical fiber communications, showing a breakthrough in manufacturing such lasers in China.

Long-wave semiconductor lasers, as key components for optical fiber communications, were listed as one of the country's major scientific research projects during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period (1980-1985).

A team of 78 experts from 35 units conducted tests on 180 long-wave lasers of the 1.3 micron designation, developed by the Institute of Semiconductors under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the No 44 and No 13 Research Institutes under the Electronics Industry Ministry.

The results showed that the technical standards and reliability of the lasers are close to those of similar products manufactured abroad. The lifespan of such lasers is 30,000 to 50,000 hours.

The experts expressed the view that the development of the lasers has paved the way for wider application of optical fibers in the country's telecommunications.

China began research on optical fiber communications technology in the early 1970's. Now there are more than 30 research institutes and factories, and 9 universities engaged in optical fiber technology and equipment development in the country.

China has already built dozens of optical fiber digital and TV transmission systems in such cities as Shanghai, Beijing, Wuhan, Nanjing and Guilin, with a total length of over 200 km.

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CSO: 5500/4140

BRIEFS

BEIJING-WUHAN-GUANGZHOU CABLE--Guangzhou, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--China's longest 1,800-line coaxial cable, linking Beijing, Wuhan in Hubei Province, and Guangzhou, went into service on Monday. An official in charge of the scheme said today that 3,600 channels had been added between Beijing and Guangzhou, enabling 7,200 people to talk on the telephone simultaneously. The whole project--one of China's major capital construction schemes for the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985)--cost 400 million yuan. The 2,700-kilometer coaxial cable runs from Beijing, through Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province, Zhengzhou, the Henan provincial capital, Wuhan, Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, to Guangzhou. A recent official test confirmed that the cable--equipped with Chinese instruments--is up to the designed requirements, and is free from static interference. The cable can be used for telephone calls, telegrams, digital communications, facsimile transmission of news reports and photographs and for media broadcasts. The cable is part of a planned telecommunications network linking Hong Kong, Macao and other parts of China via Guangzhou. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 3 Sep 85 OW]/12766

POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADVANCES--Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--Major targets set for China's posts and telecommunications during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period (1981-85) will be exceeded by a big margin by the end of this year, a spokesman for the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said here today. The total turnover of this sector is expected to go up by 24.8 percent more than planned, and the profit, by 50.6 percent more during the period, he added. In the past 5 years, China has added more than 15,152 long-distance telephone lines, 2.5 times the planned target, and installed 9,800 automatic exchanges, 63 percent more than the planned figure. A total of 14,200 km of trunk cables were laid, 2.29 times the planned figure, and 1.32 million lines were added in cities, up 88.6 percent on the plan. The spokesman said China has installed 1.81 million urban telephones in the past 5 years, more than the total installed in the 27 years from 1949 to 1976, and set up or expanded 3,048 telephone offices or sub-offices, 12.9 percent more than the planned target. Though the posts and telecommunications services have developed rapidly, he said, they still cannot meet the growing demand, particularly from the special economic zones and the open cities in China's coastal areas. Greater efforts are to be made to improve the posts and telecommunications services in the coming 5-year plan period (1986-90), he added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW]/12766

JAPAN AGREES TO REPAIR SEABED CABLE--Shanghai, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--A seabed cable linking China and Japan, which broke down in 1980, will be repaired in 1986.

The cable, between Shanghai and Reihoku in Japan, was put into service 25 October 1976. An agreement to repair the cable was reached last Sunday between the Shanghai Municipal Posts and Telecommunications Administration and the Japanese International Telegraph and Telephone Company after experts from both sides had made investigations and preparations in the past few years. Improvements will be made to the safety of the cable. It will be relaid further south to avoid snagging fishing nets, and be buried to a depth of 110 cm (from the previous 70 cm). The cable, 200 meters under water, will be armored. The total length of the cable will expand from 872 km to about 1,040 km. The repair work will begin in April and be completed in October 1986. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW]/12766

SINO-U.S. MICROWAVE SYMPOSIUM--Nanjing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--A 5-day Sino-U.S. Microwave Communication Symposium opened today in Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province. The use of advanced technology in microwave system design and electronics news center design will be the themes of the symposium. Equipment for microwave communication relay stations, produced by M/A-Com, Inc of the United States, is on show at the symposium. Jiangsu Province will order TV relay equipment from the U.S. company to upgrade the TV service in northern Jiangsu Province. More than 2,000 Chinese specialists and technical personnel from across the country are attending the symposium. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 7 Dec 85 OW]/12766

KEY PROJECT PHONE EXCHANGE OPERATIONAL--Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--The biggest telephone exchange in China went into operation in Beijing today. The new telephone exchange, in an eight-story building in Dongdan Street to the east of Tiananmen Square, is one of the key projects of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985). Equipment now in the office can provide 40,000 lines, although only 10,000 lines have been put into service. Some computer controlled switchboards have been imported from France. Another new telephone office and 3 renovated ones, which will add 32,500 more telephone lines, will be put into service by the end of this year. An official of the Beijing Telecommunication Management Bureau said that some of the present six-digit telephone numbers will be changed to seven. However, the difficulty of adding telephone capacity has not been solved, the officials said. There are only 6.5 telephones for every 100 Beijing residents. The number of telephone lines available in Beijing has increased from 100,000 in 1980 to 200,000 today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 11 Dec 85 OW]/12766

GUANGZHOU-SHANTOU TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINK OPENED--Guangzhou, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--A 1,800-channel microwave telecommunications system between Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province, and Shantou was officially put into operation today. The system, 406 km long, has been built with a British loan and installed with microwave equipment imported from Japan. This computer-controlled system can provide direct-dialing telephone services between the eastern part of Guangdong Province and Hong Kong and Macao. It can also transmit telegrams, data, newspaper facsimiles and photographs. The previous telecommunications system between Guangzhou and Shantou, a coastal city in the province's far northeast, had only 120 channels. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1327 GMT 19 Dec 85 OW]/12766

TIANJIN BOOSTS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE--Tianjin, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Tianjin will install 14,000 telephone lines this year, according to the TIANJIN EVENING NEWS. Tianjin, in north China, is one of China's 14 coastal cities open to foreign investment. It will increase long-distance telephone circuits connecting it to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and a number of other large cities, and inaugurate long-distance direct dialing with the United States. Also, the Tianjin Long-distance Telecommunications Bureau plans to import a 2,000-line exchange to meet the needs of telex subscribers, the paper said. Over the past 5 years Tianjin has laid 197 km of cable and built 14 telephone offices installed with program-controlled telephone exchanges. It has added more than 44,800 telephone lines, a 92 percent increase over 1980. Urban and rural areas in Tianjin now have direct telephone links with 25 provinces and municipalities in China. The city also has direct telephone links with Japan and Hong Kong, and can contact 24 foreign countries and regions via Hong Kong and Japan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 21 Jan 86 OW]/12766

SATELLITE PROGRAMS RECEIVER--Xian, 22 August (XINHUA)--A receiver for receiving satellite-transmitted programs has been successfully developed by the No 5040 Research Institute under the Ministry of Space Industry, and it passed inspection today. The receiver designed especially for receiving satellite-transmitted televised programs can be used in any region and is not affected by terrain or weather. When used with a low-power television transmitter, it can receive signals for a county-size area and is therefore suitable for use in the nation's remote and mountainous areas. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1656 GMT 22 Aug 85 OW] /12913

JIANGXI MICROWAVE TOWER--Assembly and installation of Jiangxi Province's first microwave tower began in Nanchang on 2 September. A major component of the digital microwave communications system connecting Nanchang and Jiujiang, the 84-meter high tower will provide 480 channels, which can be put to use at the same time and can each be connected with various switchboards. [Summary] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 85 OW] /12913

OPTICAL FIBER COMMUNICATION--Beijing, 3 November (XINHUA)--An optical fiber for high-frequency transmission of information passed inspection in Wuhan, Hubei, on 3 November. Close to international standards, this optical fiber is primarily used in large-capacity communication systems. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 3 Nov 85 OW] /12913

HEILONGJIANG MICROWAVE CIRCUIT--The Harbin-Mudanjiang microwave communications circuit, the first automatic numerical microwave communications circuit in China, has been completed in Heilongjiang Province. The total length is 294 km. The circuit can work for about 300,000 successive hours. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Dec 85 SK] /12913

TV SATELLITE EARTHSTATION BUILT--Guangzhou, 20 December (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--A mesh dish for receiving television signals from satellites has recently been installed on the roof of a factory building in the Longhu Industrial District of the Shantou Special Economic Zone. This is Guangdong's first earthstation for receiving television signals from satellites. This station can receive television signals from International Satellite No 5, located at 57 degrees east longitude. With transposition equipment or a public television system, these signals can be directly transmitted to viewers. According to reports, beginning from 1 November this year, China has

rented a channel on this satellite from the U.S. International Communications Satellite Company for transmitting the first program of the Beijing Central Television Station. After setting up an earthstation for receiving television signals from satellites in Shantou, the local people will be able to directly receive from the satellite the first television program of the central television station. The image received will be clear, the sounds loud, and the effect excellent. [Report: "Guangdong Builds Its First Ground Station in Shantou Special Economic Zone to Receive Television Signals from Satellites"] [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1349 GMT 20 Dec 85 HK] /12913

FM STEREO RADIO TRANSMITTER--Harbin, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--Radio transmitters for FM stereo broadcasts, developed by the Harbin Radio Equipments Plant passed technological tests on 21 December. The transmitters, from 10 to 1,000 watts and incorporating integrated circuits and other advanced technologies, will make FM stereo broadcasts more popular in China. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 22 Dec 85 OW] /12913

HEILONGJIANG POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS--During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, Heilongjiang has rapidly developed its postal and telecommunications undertakings. Local telephone lines have increased by more than 60,000. Local telephone lines in Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang and Jiamusi cities have doubled or nearly doubled. The province's investment in postal and telecommunications undertakings has reached 170 million yuan. Long-distance telegram and telephone lines have increased by 660 in the province. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Dec 85 SK] /12913

ZHEJIANG TELECOMMUNICATIONS--During the Sixth 5-Year Plan Zhejiang completed the following telecommunications projects: small copper axle communications cable connecting Hangzhou, Wenzhou, and Fuzhou, which will be put into use next year; civil engineering construction projects of the Hangzhou Long Distance Telecommunications Pivotal Building; signing of the contract for importing program-controlled telephone switchboard facilities; and the underwater telecommunications cable to Zhoushan. In addition, major projects currently under construction include microwave telecommunications cable connecting Hangzhou and Ningbo and the Hangzhou Pivotal Postal Service Project. [Summary] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jan 86 OW] /12913

XINJIANG POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS--During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the region rapidly developed postal and telecommunications service. The average annual growth rate of the region's postal and telecommunications service volume during the period was 7.8 percent. The income from postal and telecommunications service set an all-time high. Eight prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities have installed twenty-seven semi-automatic long-distance telephone lines. All prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities have installed automatic telephone systems. There were 57,000 urban telephones in the region by 1985, an increase of 79.1 percent over 1980. The long-distance telephone lines in the region in 1985 increased by 64.6 percent over 1980. The total capacity of carrier wave equipment in the region increased by more than 50 percent over 1980. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Jan 86 HK] /12913

CSO: 5500/4141

CANADA

MDA TO PROVIDE SYNTHETIC-APERTURE RADAR PROCESSOR FOR ERS-1

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 27 Dec 85 p B9

[Article by Doug Jansen: "European Space Agency Contract is Given to MacDonald, Dettwiler"]

[Text] VANCOUVER

MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd. of Richmond, B.C., has been given a $5-million contract by the European Space Agency to provide a synthetic-aperture radar (SAR) processor for ERS-1, the European Remote Sensing satellite. The equipment will be housed in a tracking station the company is building in northern Sweden.

ERS-1, scheduled for launch in 1989, is the first of three satellites that will monitor the world's oceans and coastal regions and deliver data to the scientific and economic communities.

The information will make it possible to provide short- and medium-term forecasts of weather, ocean and ice conditions anywhere on the globe. This will benefit offshore oil and gas exploration, ship routing, and monitoring of surface pollution.

Dornier System GmbH of West Germany is the leader of the satellite project. MDA is the major co-contractor for the ground segment. It will build the Swedish station and be responsible for data acquisition, SAR data processing and ground station integration.

In the SAR technique, a small travelling antenna provides the same effect as a large, fixed radar antenna. Typically, it examines targets that are large and stationary.

"Our expertise lies in the processing of the information that's transmitted back and geocoding it," said Cam McDonald, MDA's operation manager for ground stations.

"We take the imagery and rotate it, massaging it so it fits on a map grid. By taking data of the same area from different satellites and overlaying it we obtain a great deal of information."

In 1995, Canada plans to launch Radarsat, a satellite more complex than ERS-1, with a steerable radar antenna. MDA is the prime contractor for the project. The company will build a ground station for the bird, beginning in 1987. Radarsat "will be the most sophisticated remote sensing satellite flying anywhere," Mr. McDonald said.

The heart of the SAR system in the Canadian station will be Motorola's teamed architecture signal processor. T-ASP was built in Toronto and is one of the fastest digital signal processors in existence.

MDA was founded in 1969 by Dr. John MacDonald, a former engineering professor at the University of British Columbia, and Werner Dettwiler, former head of new projects for the UBC Computer Centre. Initially, the company provided real-time software systems for general data acquisition and supervisory control of microwave links and pipelines.

In 1971, MDA received a major contract to design and manufacture specialized equipment for the Canadian government's satellite station in Prince Albert that was used to gather data from Landsat, a remote-sensing satellite. Designing and building satellite ground stations has since become the basis of the company's growth; it has been involved in 15 of the 16 Landsat installations world-wide.

In 1978, MDA became the first company to produce a digital SAR image, using data from the Seasat satellite. This led to new business in satellite and airborne radar digital-image processing.

Despite these successes, the company was in serious financial straits in 1982, mainly because of cost overruns incurred while attempting to create a sophisticated flight operation computer system. John Pitts, former president of Okanagan Helicopters Ltd. of Vancouver, entered the picture and helped restructure MDA's financing.

MacDonald, Dettwiler currently has more than 450 employees. Sales, which had dropped to $8-million in 1982 from $13-million the year before, rebounded to $21-million in 1984 and $26-million for the year ended March 31, 1985.

The company's other products include the FIRE 240 film recorder, which uses laser technology to produce direct images accurately and quickly. The FIRE 9000 photoplotter produces artwork for printed circuit boards. The instant FIRE 300, for publishing, works with page make-up systems to create color proofs that closely match the final printed product.

At this year's air show in Paris, MDA displayed an airborne radar system for all-weather border surveillance. Countries using it can peer as much as 160 kilometres into adjacent territory. (It attracted considerable attention from some countries, nervous about neighbors' intentions.)

MacDonald, Dettwiler has an office in Switzerland for the ERS-1 project and recently opened sales offices in Boston, Anaheim, Calif., and Dallas.

/12851
CSO: 5520/64

CANADA

CBC PROPOSES FULL 'CANADIANIZATION' OF TV PROGRAMMING

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jan 86 pp A1, A10

[Text] Saying it can no longer fulfil its national purpose by being one TV service among dozens of American ones, the CBC has released its plans for a second TV network and an end to American commercial programming on its network by the fall of 1987.

The plans — contained in a report made public Thursday after delivery last month to a federal task force on the future of Canadian broadcasting — call for a "multichannel strategy" to combat the forces of American culture arriving on backyard satellite dishes, pay TV services, cable networks and border stations.

The report, which also proposes establishment of a Canadian "superstation" that would beam signals up to a satellite and down to U.S. cable markets, concedes that Canadians want to watch American shows "and there should be no question of depriving them of such programs."

But Denis Harvey, vice-president of CBC English TV, said in an interview that 75 per cent of all television available in Canada comes from the United States and "what we are trying to say is: That is too much.

"It is a tragedy that this could happen in any country and we must try and lower this to at least 50 per cent."

To accomplish this, CBC proposes a series of expansions from its current format, including revival of the idea for a second network, CBC-2, which would consist mainly of arts, drama entertainment and some regional programming.

The idea was rejected some time ago by the federal broadcast regulator as being too costly and lacking sufficient cable audience, but the new proposal suggests the second network could be achieved for about $35 million a year in each official language and be available on basic cable, normally channels 2-13.

CBC president Pierre Juneau said in an interview that the full "Canadianization" of current CBC-TV programming would cost roughly $75 million a year.

But he said it is a small price to pay because "in the end, we would get a better Canada, a more confident Canada."

Juneau said French-Canadians have long enjoyed a culture produced relatively free of the American influence, and this has led to "a tremendous feeling of confidence" that spills over into many areas of society.

Reaction to the report was favorable, as politicians, artists and academics praised the CBC for its proposals to increase Canadian content.

New Democrat communications critic David Orlikow said Thursday the plan was a "good idea.

"I like it, there are already a number of channels carrying American shows; the CBC doesn't have to."

Peter Bruck, director of the Centre for Communication, Culture and Society at Carleton University, says he's happy the CBC is finally willing to act on something it has been talking about for almost 20 years."

"It's the only solution for Canadian broadcasting. We've been starving ourselves for years."

Bruck said he believes some form of the report could become legislation this year.

Harvey — who stressed that the report is only a group of suggestions to a task force, not ironclad decisions — said the CBC also wants to become involved in a

proposed children's network, increase its teamwork with The Sports Network, and generally forge a partnership with private broadcasters and producers to strengthen Canadian broadcasting as a whole.

The proposed superstation, likely based in Windsor, Ont., could involve Canadian productions from both private and public sources and would be a catalyst in getting Americans to buy Canadian broadcast entertainment.

The proposal to drop all American commercial programming on CBC has been in the works for some time, with the network originally aiming for the end of the decade, and Harvey said a popular U.S. show like *Dallas* "would be snapped up (by private broadcasters) the moment we dropped it."

CTV, Canada's main privately owned network, is seen in most communities and a network spokesman indicated Thursday that top hits from the United States would not go begging if CBC dropped them.

John Coleman, CTV vice-president of planning and development, said the network is obliged to meet Canadian content regulations. But he said if a show like *Dallas* became available "at the popularity it is now, we would certainly look at our schedule and adjust it accordingly."

In addition to increasing prime time Canadian drama on CBC to 10 hours a week, the report also recommends continued financial support for Telefilm Canada, the federal agency that oversees independent TV production.

A spokesman for the Alliance of Canadian Cinema, Television and Radio Artists was ecstatic about the report Thursday, saying it would mean a real boom to the Canadian production industry.

"I think it's wonderful, it would unleash a real flood of Canadian talent," said Peter Cochrane, a member of the alliance executive.

The report seeks a five-year financial plan for the CBC as the network again tries to obtain its long-sought goal of protection from sudden budget cuts initiated by Parliament.

The network also says it constantly is frustrated in long-term planning by its one-year budgets and prohibition on borrowing without government approval.

In the area of radio, the report urges preservation of the nationalist mandate of CBC Radio and resistance to the idea that it compete for ratings.

There would be more Canadian music on CBC radio, under the proposals, and the two services would be renamed. CBC Radio would be known as Radio 1 and CBC Stereo would be called Radio 2.

The chairman of the broadcasting committee of Canada's most formidable cultural lobby said he applauds the CBC's appeal for more Canadian programming.

"We commend the corporation for recommending we have a CBC channel which is all-Canadian," said Paul Siren.

Significantly, the 136-page submission accepts the inevitability of pervasive American presence in the country's broadcasting structure.

But it pours scorn on opponents of any measures to strengthen Canada's own cultural identity in the face of this invasion.

"Some claim it really doesn't matter if Canada is culturally occupied by another nation. They say Canadians are utterly unaffected by the overwhelming presence of American programming on our TV screens with its often heavy emphasis on violence and 'Ramboism' zapping corneas with so many jolts per minute; examining Latin racial issues; or the battle between the president and the Congress.

"These same critics claim that Canadians don't give a damn about their cultural sovereignty and prefer 100 per cent American viewing.

"What nonsense! Canadians do give a damn, English-speaking just as much as French-speaking. They want more choice."

In essence, the CBC's strategy for new Canadian channels and a dramatic increase in Canadian programming both on existing CBC services and future ones is aimed at preventing Canadian

broadcasting expression from being crushed by the U.S. colossus.

The CBC brief is realistic enough that it doesn't even assume that made-in-Canada programming can ever play a dominant role in the lives of Canadian viewers.

The CBC doesn't fear alienating viewers with its proposal to Canadianize its own services by eliminating all but the occasional specialty U.S. program by September 1987. The publicly-owned system is merely facing up to the home truth that programs like *Dallas* are already available through other existing systems and will continue to be so.

/13104
CSO: 5520/63

NORTH WARNING SYSTEM CONTRACT GOES TO MICROTEL-CANAC

Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 85 p B9

[Article by Greg Barr]

[Text] The federal Department of Supply and Services has awarded a $268.6-million contract to the consortium of Microtel Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. and CANAC Consultants Ltd. of Toronto to supply the communications portion of the so-called North Warning System (NWS) air defence modernization program.

Associate Defence Minister Harvie André said Friday the contract is "tangible evidence of our commitment to strengthen Canadian defence capabilities and enhance our sovereignty in the Arctic."

The contract bails Microtel out of a tight financial squeeze that could have resulted in the layoff of up to 200 employees if it had not come through, according to company officials.

The North Warning System, being jointly developed with the United States at a total cost of $1.6 billion, will replace the aging Distant Early Warning (DEW) radar system that guards the continent against Soviet air or missile attacks. Canada's commitment to NWS is about $700 million.

NWS is part of the North American air defence modernization program that will cost about $7 billion, with the U.S. footing more than 80 per cent of the bill. Canada's total contribution, including the Microtel-CANAC communications portion, is about $850 million.

According to the Department of National Defence,, the contract is expected to create 2,100 jobs directly and another 3,500 indirectly through subcontracts and spin-off programs.

However, awarding of the contract to the Microtel-CANAC consortium was a bitter pill to swallow for Telesat Canada of Ottawa, the lead company of the other consortium that bid on the communications system.

"We had understood that the project was to be 100-per-cent Canadian designed and manufactured, but our impression is that the contract has gone to a basic U.S. design with build-to-print Canadian content. We've been taken down the garden path," Telesat president Eldon Thompson said in an interview Friday.

"We feel badly let down. Telesat is urged by the federal government to buy Canadian, and now we see the results. I doubt we'll ever bid on a DND job again."

The contract calls for a guarantee of at least 80 per-cent Canadian content.

Microtel officials denied that the communications system will be developed in the United States.

"To say that the work done on this contract will be less than 100 per-cent Canadian is inaccurate. Some insignificant portions will be carried out by subcontractors in the U.S. but

this system was developed and designed entirely at Microtel Pacific Research," said Ernie Isaak, Microtel director of government business development.

Microtel is a 100-per-cent owned subsidiary of The British Columbia Telephone Co., also of Burnaby, which in turn is 51-per-cent owned by GTE Corp. of Stamford, Conn.

Isaak said the contract comes at a crucial time for Microtel, which employs 2,500 in Canada, mainly in B.C.

"We are struggling through a difficult period. This contract clearly removes the threat of imminent layoffs of between 175 and 200 employees. It's quite a Christmas present for them," said Isaak.

CANAC will handle the installation and support of the system, which includes three manned long-range radar sites on the east coast of Labrador and Baffin Island and 36 unmanned short-range radar sites scattered throughout the north.

Microtel will develop the hardware for the system and will use its SpaceTel satellite communications system as the core equipment for NWS. The SpaceTel system, using remote satellite dishes, will feed radar signals to NWS command centres. Installation is expected to begin in 1987 and be completed by 1992.

Isaak said SpaceTel is already being used by three Canadian telephone companies to provide telecommunications service to remote areas of Canada, such as logging and mining camps. The B.C. government used the SpaceTel system to help forestry officials combat fires in the province's northern interior this summer.

Canadians will operate and maintain the NWS system in Canada on behalf of both governments, said former defence minister Erik Nielsen when Canada and the U.S. reached agreement on the system in March. Day-to-day operational costs of NWS will be shared by Canada and the U.S. on a 40-60 basis.

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CSO: 5520/63

BUSINESS GROUP URGES 'NONCARRIER' BUYER FOR TELEGLOBE

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 9 Jan 86 p B8

[Article by Lawrence Surtees]

[Text] An association that represents business telephone users says it would be "a serious mistake" for the federal Government to sell Teleglobe Canada to the domestic telephone companies.

In a letter sent to federal Industry Minister Sinclair Stevens late last year, the Canadian Business Telecommunications Alliance urged the Government to "select the winning bid from the non-carrier candidates only." Because its members are some of the largest users of communications services, the group believes an independent Teleglobe could best meet the needs of users.

More than 17 businesses, consortiums, investment funds and pension funds are rumored to have submitted bids to buy the Crown corporation. Teleglobe is in charge of international communications links to and from Canada — excluding links with the United States — and is one of the most profitable Crown companies.

The nine telephone company members of Telecom Canada, led by giant Bell Canada, are aggressively promoting their joint bid to buy Teleglobe. They already have a controlling interest in Telesat Canada, which is the domestic satellite operator.

A. Jean de Grandpré, chairman of Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. of Montreal, publicly defended the consortium's bid last month, arguing that the sale of Teleglobe to the telephone companies would strengthen Canada's international position.

However, Ron Whynot, president of the CBTA, disagrees.

"If a domestic carrier were permitted to control Teleglobe's destiny, it would be in its own interest to maximize its role as middleman, insulating Teleglobe from independent dealings with potential end-users," he wrote in the letter to Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Whynot said it is crucial that Teleglobe be more responsive to customers when it is sold by the Government. Teleglobe must also be able to pursue its own research and development priorities and be allowed to pursue its international treaty commitments independent of its parent's interests.

He also rejects the view that the sale to the telephone companies would result in a "symbiosis" between the companies, noting that such a relationship has seldom materialized between Telesat and its fellow Telecom Canada members. "While the benefits of co-operation are obvious in areas of mutual interest, common control of the carriers involved is not required in order to achieve these benefits."

A second related issue is rate regulation. Although Teleglobe will continue to enjoy its monopoly after it is sold, it will have to submit to regulation by the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission for the first time in its history.

Mr. Whynot said the CBTA supports the Government's decision to regulate Teleglobe. However, in

setting Teleglobe's allowed rate of return on common equity, he has called on the CRTC to base the rate on existing book value, not on the acquisition price.

Teleglobe's book value was estimated at $285-million on June 30, 1985.

The CBTA's analysis led Mr. Whynot to conclude that "the Government should not entertain bids in excess of book value for Teleglobe if there is any possibility . . . that the premium would form part of the basis upon which a revenue requirement would be set."

If adopted, such a guideline would exclude the telephone companies' bid because they would pay a premium above book value.

The federal Government and its investment advisers are still sorting through the bids and have yet to release the short list of qualified bidders, despite a promise early last month that it would be made public by Mr. Stevens before the end of 1985.

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CSO: 5520/63

DECISION ON SPACE STATION PARTICIPATION REPORTEDLY NEAR

Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 11 Jan 86 p A16

[Article by Margaret Munro]

[Text] VANCOUVER — The Mulroney government appears to be on the verge of investing $600 million in the controversial U.S. space station.

Canadian space industries and enthusiasts, as well as the federal interdepartmental committee on space, are encouraging the Conservatives to climb aboard.

New Science Minister Frank Oberle, like his predecessor Tom Siddon, has made it clear he is keen. Oberle has indicated he wants a commitment from cabinet before the end of January to spend as much as $600 million on a robotic garage for the manned U.S. station.

Such Canadian participation would be the most expensive single space project in the country's history, but, according to some proponents, it could provide a major economic boost.

The science ministry estimates the orbiting garage could bring $2 billion into the Canadian economy and create 9,000 jobs during the next 15 years.

Others groups, such as the authors of a report prepared for the Toronto-based Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, say the high-flying garage would see Canada develop expertise in the fields of robotics, artificial intelligence and precision instruments. The expertise could, the report says, be used to start new industries to stave off the job-destroying effects of automation.

However, the glitter of manned space projects is starting to wear thin south of the border, where the $30-billion dollar space shuttle program has proved far more troublesome and expensive than its promoters originally predicted.

As a result, the space station, due to be launched in 1992, is being judged through critical eyes and some do not like what they see.

Earlier this week, the *New York Times* described the proposed space station as a "white elephant."

Instead of planning space explorations that fire the imagination and push technology to the limit, the *Times* editorial lamented that the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) "aims to spend at least $8 billion on building an old-hat space station of unclear purpose."

And in the current edition of *Scientific American*, space physicist Dr. James Van Allen says the station is yet another example of "grandiose" proposals put forward by "otherwise rational individuals."

One of Van Allen's criticisms has significant bearing on Canada's proposed garage, which is envisaged as a robotic repair shop where satellite and spacecraft could be serviced and repaired.

Contrary to what space station advocates predict, Van Allen says there will be little need for such a shop.

"The technical obsolescence of most flight equipment over a period of 10 years makes repair or refurbishment in orbit a capability that has little or no economic justification," writes Van Allen, who has worked as a chief investigator on many of NASA's planetary projects, including the *Voyageur* and *Pioneer* missions.

In other words, satellites need to be replaced with more modern equipment every few years, just like cars need to be replaced here on earth.

Van Allen also says the station, which would circle the globe a mere 400 kilometres above Earth, is no substitute for the planetary probes and missions that have been cancelled to pay for the $8-billion platform.

The station is, he says, the latest manifestation of NASA's misplaced preoccupation with sending man into space.

Unmanned missions are less costly and more flexible because life support systems are not required.

Van Allen says most space missions of "scientific or utilitarian importance" require months of travel, which the human body could not tolerate because it quickly starts to degenerate in a gravity-free environment.

Dr. Ian McDiarmid, director of the National Research Council's Canada Centre for Space Science, shares Van Allen's assessment.

"Our position is and always has been that (the space station) is by no means necessary for space science," McDiarmid said in an interview. "We could do the same kind of things without it."

The space station, like the Canadian astronaut program, has little to do with science, McDiarmid says, though he adds scientists will tag along for the ride.

The proposed garage has much more to do with public relations and the quest for national prestige and new technologies that will have earthly spinoffs.

Unlike the Canadian astronaut program, which is largely a public relations exercise, the proposed Canadian contribution to the space station should definitely produce new technologies.

The report prepared by the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research says the $600-million garage will have a particularly strong impact on the field of advanced automation and robotics, developments that could be applied in both space and on Earth.

Promoters of the space station also often refer to the new materials that can and will be created in the gravity-free environment. Whether they materialize and will be cost-effective remains to be seen.

Many firms, particularly Canadian aerospace industries that could reap big government contracts if the project goes ahead, are anxious to see the Mulroney government invest $600 million tax dollars in the space station, but none have offered to help foot the bill.

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CSO: 5520/63

CRTC PLANS JUNE HEARINGS INTO BELL REORGANIZATION

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 24 Dec 85 p B11

[Article by Greg Barr]

[Text] The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission will hold public hearings in June to review Bell Canada's overall financial position, including aspects of its massive 1983 corporate reorganization and its many acquisitions since that time.

CRTC chairman André Bureau said Monday the hearings will be aimed at determining Bell's 1985 rates and to set an "acceptable" rate for Bell's rate of return on equity in 1986 and 1987.

Bureau said the review will enable the commission "to consider the changes in financial and economic conditions since (1981), as well as the effects of, and issues related to, Bell's corporate reorganization."

In 1983, a new holding company — Bell Canada Enterprises (BCE) Inc. — was created in a massive restructuring to control Bell's diversifying interests, including its 100-per-cent ownership of Bell Canada, the telephone utility serving residents of Ontario and Quebec.

Since then, BCE has thrown itself into a ravenous acquisition mode, grabbing control of TransCanada PipeLines Ltd., real estate company Daon Development Corp., computer maintenance company TRW Data Systems (now known as Bell Technical Services Inc.) and 48.8 per cent of computer retailer Computer Innovations Distribution Inc., among others.

BCE, based in Montreal, had profits of $940.3 million or $4.03 a share in 1984, with Bell Canada contributing $2.69 a share of that net income.

BCE critics have often said that the reorganization created Canada's first unregulated monopoly. They argue that the flow of revenues between the various subsidiaries and the parent could have an affect on the telephone rates proposed by Bell Canada, which must be approved by the CRTC.

Bell officials say they aren't surprised by the CRTC's decision to hold public hearings, considering the number of changes that have taken place since the last hearing in 1981.

"We'll be pleased to co-operate with the commission," Donald Cruickshank, Bell vice-president of corporate communications, said Monday.

However, Cruickshank said Bell may ask the CRTC for an extension of the Feb. 10 deadline to hand over financial documentation relating to revenue requirements for the years 1985-86-87.

"We're a bit alarmed at the timing. If we need to ask the CRTC to slip that deadline ahead slightly, we'd let them know this week," he said.

The CRTC said its decision, effective Sept. 1, to suspend the general two-per-cent interim rate increase introduced by Bell in January would be subject to further review at the hearing.

The Consumers Association of Canada (CAC) was pleased with the decision to hold the hearing.

"It's long overdue. There has never been a public forum or examination of Bell's rates since the reorganization.

Hopefully there will be some questions (on rate subsidization) answered," said CAC policy analyst David McKendry.

Still, some observers warn that in ordering this public hearing, the CRTC may be shifting more important issues to the back burner.

"The CRTC is seriously short-handed these days. What this could do is push other issues such as structural separation or rate rebalancing to the background," said telecommunications analyst Ian Angus, president of Toronto-based Angus TeleManagement Group Inc.

Structural separation is the issue of whether Bell should be required to spin off its competitive telecommunications equipment business into a separate subsidiary, to ensure that the competitive portion of Bell's business is not subsidized indirectly by revenues from the regulated telephone portion.

Rate rebalancing is the thorny issue of whether long-distance telephone rates should be lowered and rates paid for basic service increased. Angus and McKendry agree that the CRTC has embraced the idea of rate rebalancing through its Aug. 29 decision on inter-exchange competition which suggested that hearings into that subject be held.

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CSO: 5520/63

CANCOM DISTRIBUTING TV, RADIO SIGNALS TO REMOTE AREAS

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 23 Dec 85 p A4

[Article by Murray Campbell]

[Text] This is the wacky world that satellites have brought us: Motown has come to Moose Jaw, Jack Webster is a fixture in Newfoundland and The Doctor of Rock is big in the Yukon.

Mixed-up boundaries and unexpected cross-cultural effects are the property of a 4-year-old Canadian company that is bringing to life all the clichés about communications satellites shrinking the world.

From its control centre in St-Joseph-du-Lac, Que., Canadian Satellite Communications Inc. bounces television signals from independent television stations in Vancouver, Edmonton, Montreal and Hamilton through the Anik D satellite to more than 600 communities in Canada.

Just as important, both for its profitability and its effect on Canadian culture, it brings the muggings, slayings and baseball games of Detroit to hundreds of thousands of Canadian TV screens.

The company has made little impact in big cities such as Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal, but in areas where access to TV channels used to be limited, it has changed things dramatically. Recent moves into more major markets, such as Regina and Saskatoon, and the possibility of a move into Winnipeg, have made it better known.

Cancom, licenced by Ottawa in 1981 to get more TV to "remote and underserviced" areas (those receiving no more than two signals), now sends as many as four Canadian signals and four U.S. signals through local cable companies to about 885,000 Canadian households.

The company, whose major shareholders are several large broadcasting firms, won its licence when the federal Government was becoming worried about the growing numbers of unauthorized satellite-receiving dishes set up by television-starved Canadians in remote areas.

Many of these areas had been able to receive only one or two signals and felt deprived. Cultural nationalists living in the south may quibble about whether an inability to see the best (and worst) of the U.S. entertainment factory is really deprivation, but there is no such doubt in the mind of Pierre Morrissette, Cancom's president.

"Since the outset, Cancom's mission has been to provide the transmission of new services in Canada," he says. "To bring service to a community or region of the country that did not have access before, eliminates their status in the area of broadcast services as second-class citizens."

Mr. Morrissette, like any true believer, sprinkles his conversation with words like "mission" and, like a missionary, he is working to spread the forces of light.

Since he became Cancom chairman two years ago (replacing André Bureau, who now runs the federal agency that regulates Cancom), the company has grown enormously.

In 1983, it served about 73,600 subscribers in 125 markets; now, it has more than 850,000 households in more than 600 markets, and the introduction of a range of other services has increased its clout (and attracted a proportional number of enemies) in the Canadian communications industry.

Cancom has shrunk the size of community needed to support a cable system to 100 households from 500. It is working to distribute rented receiving dishes to the 1.2 million homes so isolated that no cable system will ever reach them.

The company is also distributing radio signals — nine Canadian stations as well as the Broadcast News service — and television commercials to local stations.

While all this is going on, Mr. Morrissette has brought the company to something approaching profitability. It is still losing money, but not as much as before, and revenues are skyrocketing while expenses are staying relatively stable. Mr. Morrissette predicts the corner will be turned in the next year.

This path to success did not always seem so inevitable. There was a time not too long ago when the words "Cancom" and "debt-ridden" often shared the same sentence.

Two things happened to make a change of adjective appropriate. Both illustrate the serene logic of Canada's broadcast regulators, in which increasing Americanization of the air waves is seen as a way of ensuring a healthy Canadian broadcast industry.

The first was the 1983 decision by the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission to allow Cancom to beam U.S. stations to small cable systems missing at least one of the four major U.S. signals. Cancom argues that this "extra cable market" gives it the financial stability to continue to serve its primary market of remote areas.

The second was last year's CRTC approval of a proposal to allow Cancom's signals into Saskatchewan, replacing North Dakota stations that had been feeding technically inferior signals into the province over a ground transmission system.

The decision to allow it into a market that is far from being "remote and underserved" gave it about 120,000 new subscribers and added slightly less than $1-million in revenue, says financial analyst Michel Perrault of Alfred Bunting and Co.

Michael Duffy, a television writer for the Detroit Free Press, was surprised to find devoted fans in the Yukon who followed Tigers baseball games on WDIV and others who raved about Doug Podell, the self-styled Doctor of Rock who is the host of a video show on WTVS, Detroit's Public Broadcasting System outlet.

WTVS reports that it received more than $240,000 from about 4,230 Canadian viewers last year and that most of this came from cities well beyond its signal area.

"We get lots of letters from all over Canada — from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan," says Debra Beiler, a station spokesman. "They love American public television."

The arrival of television signals from afar has been particularly noticeable in the North, which had been getting little but the mostly Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

Knut Hansen, chairman of the settlement council in Aklavik, NWT, says the town has adjusted quite well since getting Cancom, but "you don't schedule anything when Dallas is on."

Greg Smith, executive director of the Inuvialuit Communications Society in Inuvik, says young people, charmed by rock 'n' roll radio also carried by Cancom, are turning away from the CBC, which traditionally has been the North's lifeline because of its news and weather reports. "The more choice they get, the more diverse the pattern becomes."

Pierre Nadeau, senior vice-president of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, says television station owners are upset that Cancom enters the local scene without thinking of the effect it is having.

Especially worrisome is that "the Detroit stations will become, in effect, superstations in Canada" and draw away advertising revenue, he says.

Mr. Nadeau asks why a domestic brewer, for example, would buy advertising time on a Canadian station for certain brands, such as

Coors and Miller, when these are already advertised on Detroit stations being beamed across Canada.

In major centres such as Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal, commercials from U.S. stations are pre-empted on cable services when the same program is shown simultaneously both sides of the border, which is why viewers see Canadian advertisements on a World Series telecast even though they have tuned in the U.S. channel on cable.

But the difference in time zone between Detroit and, say, Whitehorse, makes such pre-emption impossible. Mr. Nadeau says Canadian broadcasters are putting the CRTC on notice. "We're saying that this is a policy that will serve the Americans."

Mr. Morrissette reacts wearily when the controversy is raised, saying it is all old news. "The broadcasters' arguments and concerns have clearly been dispelled," he says.

"I think broadcasters in Canada are quickly recognizing that Cancom is developing in a very orderly manner and indeed, many of the concerns that have existed will prove to be unfounded over time. We're beginning to witness that very clearly over the last several months."

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CANADA

BRIEFS

NOVATEL CELLULAR SYSTEM FOR CHONGQING--Novatel Communications Ltd. has been awarded a $2.5 million contract to supply the first public cellular telephone system for the Chinese city of Chongqing. The cellular telephone system, which includes land-based and vehicular-mounted units, will form some of the city's basic communications infrastructure, the Calgary company says. [Text] [Toronto THE TORONTO STAR in English 3 Jan 85 p E4] /13104

CSO: 5520/63

CARIBBEAN COOPERATION IN SATELLITE TV MAKES PROGRESS

Bridgetown DAILY NATION in English 7 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] TELEVISION viewers in Trinidad and Barbados saw news exchanged from each country, via satellite last night, for the first time in the history of Caribbean television.

According to vice-president of Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU) radio, Vic Fernandes, the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) introduced the exchange on a trial basis.

He says the three-month trial is being made through Intelsat and CBU Systems, Barbados External Telecommunications and TEXTEL of Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Fernandes who is also deputy general manager of CBC, says he hopes the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, would have been in the initial trials, but because of a few technical hitches this could not be.

He says it will cost at least an additional $100 a day to provide the service, but the costs won't be passed to consumers.

In addition, Mr. Fernandes says once the exchange starts, CBC hopes to be able to bring cricket, carnival, elections and other Trinidad activities to Barbados viewers.

Suriname, he adds, will receive and broadcast the programme. "The feature will be seen during the World Scene programme Monday through Friday. I do not envisage and additional costs to the viewers. We are looking to provide more up-to-date programmes".

Mr. Fernandes says CBC recently concluded an agreement giving the corporation exclusive radio and television rights for coverage of the World Cup football match in Mexico.

He says through its satellite, CBC may air more football matches rather than the traditional, semi-final and finals. He says CBC is holding discussions with the British Broadcasting Corporation for a 60-minute daily programme through the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association.

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CSO: 5540/033

ARGENTINA

BROADCASTING COMMITTEE CHANGES SECRETARIATS

PY171945 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Jan 86 p 9

[Text] (NA-DYN)--The federal broadcasting committee (COMFER) of which Pedro Sanchez is the normalizing delegate, has now become a dependency of the presidential secretariat. A decree to that effect was signed Wednesday by the government. Until then the entity was a dependency of the communications secretariat.

Last Tuesday Neuquen promulgated a law by means of which it exercised complete control over all radio and television means within its jurisdiction. According to the latest reports COMFER is to submit its case against the law to the Supreme Court sometime between today and Monday, demanding that the Neuquen decree be declared unconstitutional.

Neuquen Governor Felipe Sapag yesterday defended the new law and said he did not know why it had been the subject of so much adverse comment. "We only possess one private station in the capital and three low-frequency radio stations in the interior of the province," Sapag added.

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CSO: 5500/2023

ARGENTINA

MEGATEL PLAN FACING OBJECTIONS FROM PRIVATE SECTOR

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 4 Dec 85 p 18

[Article by Marcelo Marcos]

[Text] "The Megatel and Finantel telephone plans, initially designed to privatize growth, have resulted in a new manifestation of statism, and in this case, elitist statism, since only the most affluent can afford the cost of a telephone line." This accusation made by Ernesto Grether, president of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce was not exactly music to the ears of Raul Alfonsin, who heard it on Wednesday, 26 November, during the chamber's 61st anniversary celebration. The president responded by giving generalizations, but was unable to dispel the cloud of doubts hovering about this plan for 1 million telephones.

This telephone plan is not well liked in the private sector, especially as its costs are considered higher than in other countries. Their examples: ENTEL's [National Telecommunications Company] total charge for putting a complete circuit for a telephone line in operation comes to $1,200 (960 australes), of which 34.5 percent ($410 or 330 australes), is for the cost of an automatic line. But, charge the plan's critics, the Japanese firm NEC asks $250 for this service, and both Siemens and ITT charge $320 for it.

Another of their objections is that, before the start of the Megatel Plan, people who wanted their own phone had to pay 170 australes (19 percent of the total), while now each customer has to deposit 78 percent of the cost.

A third criticism of the growing Megatel plan ("By the end of November, there were already 460,000 people signed up," Jose Guerra, ENTEL's general administrator, said on Monday, 2 December), concerns the lines available and already paid for. Private sources knowledgeable about telephone service have calculated that there should be 300,000 lines that are either vacant, half completed, or in new unfinished exchanges, which are ready to be connected. Before the start of the Megatel plan, 60,000 lines had actually been installed, leaving another 240,000 lines, which are included in the first phase of the telephone program. For each one of these 240,000 vacant lines ENTEL is charging 750 australes ($600). This includes the cost of installing the entire

circuit (ground work and buildings, electronic switching, local service and customer connection, and long-distance service). But as the entire infrastructure was already there, the customer should now have to pay only for connection, whose cost is 200 australes. It has therefore been concluded that the transfer of customers to the state enterprise would amount--calculating about 250,000 people registered for already existing lines--to 48 million australes ($38.4 million).

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CSO: 5500/2018

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

TV CHANNEL ADDITIONS--April has been set as the date when Barbadian television viewers will be able to switch to the promised additional four channels. Chairman of the state-owned Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, Ronnie Hughes, disclosed this yesterday. The new channels, via the hugh satellite dish at the Pine, St. Michael will be a sports channel, a news, a movie and music with other programmes suitable for young people. Mr. Hughes explained that a study to determine where viewers might not get clear reception was completed and problem areas were rectified. Low lying spots around the Rendezvous Hill and Maxwell Ridge, Christ Church areas were districts where difficulty arose, with television reception. The chairman has stated already that the maximum viewing time was not yet determined, but it would be on a 24-hour basis. He said surveys had shown excessive televising resulted in absenteeism from school and work places. One certainty, he said, was there would be a monthly rental fee of about $40. Subscribers will be rented a device to receive a scrambled television signal. [Text] [Bridgetown WEEKEND NATION in English 10-11 Jan 86 p 3] /13104

CSO: 5540/034

BRAZIL

SPACE RESEARCH OFFICIAL ASSESSES CHALLENGER LOSS

PY311116 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jan 86 p 21

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos -- Major General Hugo de Oliveira Piva, 58 years old, director of the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) in Sao Jose does Campos, 89 km northeast of Sao Paulo, has said that the Challenger accident will not affect the Brazilian space research program. Piva said that: "We have been carrying out research with rockets purchased abroad for the past 21 years. We have just made great progress in the field of advanced technology with the Sonda-4 rocket. It would be unreasonable to believe that an accident suffered by a U.S. space shuttle may set our country back, especially in a field in which we are making steady progress."

Piva expressed surprise about the space shuttle explosion because, he said, "from a pessimistic point of view, that is, taking into account all the possible problems with such a sophisticated project, the Challenger was more than 98 percent reliable." Piva said it is quite unlikely that the explosion was caused by defects in the two "boosters" [in English] or in the fuel tanks filled with solid fuels (polybutadiene, ammonia perchlorate, aluminum powder, plasticizers, and catalysts) because of the highly reliable material used. The CTA director asserted that "it is possible that the problem started in the large tank filled with liquid hydrogen and oxygen, although it is difficult to voice an opinion from a distance."

There are 600 professionals working in the Brazilian space research program. Among these 600 are 200 engineers and 20 Air Force officers who are also engineers. They are developing the Sonda-4 project -- the third of the five scheduled launchings of this rocket will take place in December 1986 -- as well as the Satellite Launcher Vehicle, VSL, a project that should be ready to fly in 1989. Regarding the cost of the projects currently underway, the CTA director asserted that "it is very difficult to give any figures, even approximate, but it is easy to add up the benefits the projects are yielding. One piece of equipment used in the space program to manufacture high precision metal tubes is used industrially and allows the country to save $1 million per month, which, of course, is much less than we are spending."

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CSO: 5500/2025

BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT PLANS SATELLITE TRACKING SYSTEM

PY212342 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jan 86 p 24

[Excerpt] In May 1987 Brazil will be the first country in the Southern Hemisphere to possess a system capable of locating lost ships and planes within hours. This will be possible thanks to a transmitter that has been under development since 1984 by researchers of the National Institute of Space Research (INPE), in Cachoeira Paulista, 197 km northeast of Sao Paulo. The rapid operation of this new scientific equipment is possible through the use of remote-sensing search satellites -- the Sarsat (International Search and Rescue Satellite System) that can be operated in cooperation with France, Canada, and the United States and the Cospas of the Soviet Union. These systems can receive signals from a transmitter which detects and locates areas where aircraft and ship accidents took place and send them to one or more land-based receivers.

Brazil's participation in the Sarsat/Cospas program is the final phase of implementation. Meanwhile, the Canadian Government made available to the INPE of Cachoeira Paulista a receiving station that should be in operation next year. But, considering the size of Brazilian territory, other stations are needed to facilitate the reception of signals from the satellites.

According to researcher Jose Luis de Barros Aguirre, 36, head of the Development Department of Instrument Systems of the INPE, the participation of Brazil in that program, which will soon be approved by the Brazilian Commission of Space Activities (COBAE) will bring great scientific and economic benefits. He pointed out that "because of our large territorial size, scant population, and the extent of our territorial sea, participtation in this program will reduce the cost of search and rescue of aricrafts and ships involved in accidents."

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CSO: 5500/2022

BRAZIL

INCREASE EXPECTED FOR BRASILSAT INSURANCE

PY301622 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Jun 85 p 21

[Text] Brasilia -- The explosion of the Challenger space shuttle could make it impossible to launch the Brasilsat II communications satellite scheduled to go up in mid-March this year. Romulo Villar Furtado, secretary-general of the Ministry of Communication, emphasized that the cost of insurance will go "sky-high." In order to put its second domestic satellite into orbit, Brazil would have had to pay approximately $30 million, that is, 353.58 billion cruzeiros, to a consortium of insurance companies. This is 30 percent of the cost of the project or twice the amount spent to launch Brasilsat I, 1 year ago. The Challenger accident is bound to push up the price of insurance even higher.

Fifteen years ago the insurance companies used to charge 4 or 5 percent of the total cost of space projects. When Brasilsat I went up 1 year ago from the Kouru base in French Guyana, insurance premiums had already gone up to 15 percent of the value of the satellite and the rocket. Recent accidents with the space shuttles, Columbia and Challenger, and the French Ariane rockets that carry the Brazilian satellites have prompted the insurance companies to double their premiums.

The Brasilsat I paid $15 million, 176,925 million cruzeiros, its overall cost being $100 million, to a "pool" [preceding word in English] of insurance companies headed by the Brazilian Reinsurance Institute (IRB). Brasilsat II cost the same as Brasilsat I but its insurance costs were expected to be $30 million.

Yesterday, after hearing about the Challenger accident, the secretary general of the Ministry of Communications had no information about the decision that will be taken concerning Brasilsat II. Although he admitted he was aware of an "absurd" upward tendency of insurance premiums, which could make the project unfeasible, he also mentioned that there was a way out: launch the satellite without insuring it. This decision, however, depends on an agreement with General Telephone Electronics (GTE), a private U.S. telecommunications enterprise that will be sending up its own satellite in the same rocket that Brazil has purchased.

/8309
CSO: 5500/2024

BRAZIL

EMBRATEL TO REPRESENT URUGUAY IN INTELSAT

PY241431 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Brazil will represent Uruguay in the Intelsat system according to an agreement signed between the Communications Ministry and the National Administration for Telecommunications, the Uruguayan communications enterprise.

Brazil will defend the interests of Uruguay and Portugal in the Management Council [Junta de Governadores] of the (?Intercap) [not further identified].

From now on the Brazilian Telecommunications Company's [Embratel] vote will carry more weight and more political influence in the organization, as it will be the largest shareholder. Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes emphasized Embratel's responsibility:

[Begin recording] I believe we will have a [words indistinct], but it will be used democratically because we will do it only after consulting with these countries. [end recording]

The Intelsat system has 110 member countries, but only the 16 largest shareholders can participate in the administrative and organizational decisions. Embratel is the eighth largest shareholder, with 3.4 percent of the capital, while Portugal and Uruguay do not have enough shares to participate in the council.

/9365
CSO: 5500/2021

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE MINISTRY DENIAL--Major General Murillo Santos, chief of the Air Force minister's staff has sent a letter to O GLOBO stating that the news report "Moreira Lima defends Army Light Air Force", published on page 5 of yesterday's issue, "does not express the truth or the ideas of the Air Force minister." [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Jan 86 p 5 PY] /12913

RADIO TUPI LICENSE CANCELED--President Jose Sarney on 6 December signed a decree canceling the license granted to Radio Tupi for shortwave broadcasting in the city of Rio de Janeiro. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 6 Dec 85 PY] /12640

HIGHWAY RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM--This year, EMBRATEL (Brazilian Telecommunications Company) will inaugurate a radio communication service that will be available to highway freight transporters to ensure their safety on the country's highways. The service will be in operation by December 1986, covering 36 percent of the national highway network by 1987. This is part of the National Campaign Against Violence that is being promoted by the nation's president. [Text] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 0900 GMT 15 Jan 86 PY] /12640

EBN AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGUAL--The Brazilian News Agency [EBN] today signed a letter of intent with the Portuguese News Agency [Agencia Noticiosa Portuguesa -- ANOP] for an experimental news exchange. The document, signed in the EBN offices today, establishes that the two state companies will install a transmission and reception line in both directions for a 100-day period. It is expected that a permanent agreement will be signed before the end of April. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 22 Jan 86] /12640

CSO: 5500/2020

BANNED BROADCASTER VOWS TO REOPEN RADIO STATION

FL201822 Bridgetown CANA in English 2228 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] St Georges, 19 Jan (CANA)--British-based Grenadian journalist Stanley Charles says he will set up a radio station beaming at Grenada if the government here fails to allow him to re-open a radio station it closed down last year.

There would be a radio station called La Baye. It would be an international waters and we would target Grenada as an area to broadcast to, he told CANA.

The journalist is now facing charges in connection with alleged violation of the island's wireless telegraphy ordinance and the custom ordinance relating to the importation of electronic equipment for the closed station.

He asserted: We are going to be broadcasting (again), which is what we are trained to do and do best. We want to make money and employ people and get involved in generating income.

Charles also said he would sue the government and police for damage in connection with the closure of the radio station after making its first broadcast last June. I think we would sue the police and everybody in the action taken against us, which is unfair and unjust, he said.

The journalist has said he received permission from the permanent secretary in the prime minister's ministry to get up the station here, but the government denied this.

/9274
CSO: 3298/283

JAMAICA

DEBATE OVER GOVERNMENT ROLE IN BROADCASTING CONTINUES

Opposition PNP Views

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Dec 85 p 24

[Text] The President of the People's National Party, Mr. Michael Manley, has suggested that Prime Minister Edward Seaga put the management of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation (JBC) under the same formula as the Electoral Advisory Committee.

Mr. Manley said that National Hero Norman Manley wanted the JBC to be a model of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). He said, however, that it was tragic that Mr. Seaga began the destruction of the JBC from the '60s.

Mr. Manley told his Party's monthly forum at the National Arena Wednesday night that he wanted the JBC to be an institution of trust, and he had been advised not to divest it but put the Corporation on the same management formula as the Electoral Advisory Committee.

Accusing Mr. Seaga as having the worst record of relations with the media since the '60s, Mr. Manley said that the one good thing that the Prime Minister could do to restore the JBC to "credibility and impartiality" was to implement a management structure along the lines of the Electoral Advisory Committee.

The PNP President, referring to the proposal to set up the Broadcasting Commission, said that he was very glad that Mr. Seaga had tried to undo the long history of ills toward the Press.

But he said that because of the source of the announcement he was going to "watch it scrupulously." "We wonder whether it's a device to head off criticism; but we're going to struggle for him to hold word by word to his words," Mr. Manley declared.

He expressed the hope that the Media Commission would work closely with the working media, adding that he wished representatives of the print and electronic media would be included on the Commission.

Mr. Manley hailed the ownership structure of RJR as one of the most dynamic examples of worker participation in Jamaica with workers owning large chunks of stock.

Under a new PNP Government, workers at the JBC would have the same opportunity of participation as their counterparts at RJR, he said.

Seaga on Government Divestment

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts]

Prime Minister Edward Seaga announced in Parliament yesterday that the Government would not be interested in retaining 25 per cent ownership in the entities under the proposed ownership structure of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation (JBC).

Mr. Seaga had told Parliament in September when he unveiled elements of the Government's media policy that the administration would retain 25 per cent ownership as equity in the entities that would be leased to the private sector.

In opening the debate the Prime Minister said that because of the contention by a "vested interest party" that the Government's 25 per cent ownership in the media would give it control, that 25 per cent would be divested by the Government as well.

All the existing entities except television and radio which would be used for public broadcasting, would be divested. If the operators of the entities proved successful, they would have an "inside track" in the ownership of television, Mr. Seaga said.

However, he told Parliament that what was intended was not to divest to the highest monetary bidder. The JBC was currently working out the charges for the use of its facilities which would become a fixed component with every bid, he said.

The Broadcasting Commission, which the Bill seeks to establish, will be advising on the terms and conditions for award of the licences, one of its first functions when it is set up. The criteria for granting licences were being worked on and an announcement would be made shortly.

Mr. Seaga repeated that in the ownership of media by the private sector, the Government would not consider the licensing of any entity owned by another station in the broadcast media, the regulation which existed in the United States of America under the Federal Communications Commission.

The Bill aims to foster impartiality and accuracy with right of reply in the electronic media.

/6091
CSO: 3298/268

PERU

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE CENTER--The sixth community telephone center, designed to provide telephone service to communities with a high percentage of manual workers, opened yesterday at #700, Avenida Riva-Aguero in El Agustino. The president of the CPT [Peruvian Telephone Company], in inaugurating this center, said that this service offers an alternative for communications, established to meet Lima's constantly growing demand for telephone service. It will be used on a priority basis by lower income groups in poorer urban areas which have a high population density. With these community telephone centers, the CPT is helping to bring into the nation's active economic life thousands of skilled workers, professionals, and small merchants, whose services are constantly required, especially people working as bricklayers, seamstresses, tailors, carpenters, plumbers, locksmiths, cooks, etc. The site was chosen based on the wishes of the users themselves. The center will be operated by a concessionaire who will receive messages and place them in boxes assigned to customers who sign up by paying 23,250 soles, and a monthly fee of 8,525 soles. Garrido Lecca said that the user has the option of being listed in the phone directory, providing easy access if his services are needed. In the near future, there are plans to set up a community center in the Santa Rosa housing complex located near the Jorge Chavez Airport. The CPT president said the people who have been waiting for telephones for 10 years were cheated by prior administrations, as they were not told the truth. Contracts were signed for internal work, ignoring the external structures. This means that telephone exchanges were built, but not the lines needed to bring telephone service to the users' homes. This is now being reviewed by the Office of the Comptroller of the Republic, which has asked a commission of the College of Attorneys to rule on these contracts. Once these problems have been worked out, the three consortia which won the bids (Grana, Cosapi, and Recsa) will be able to start work on an expansion of 125,000 new lines. Concerning the staff reductions, Garrido Lecca said: "There were no layoffs, just voluntary resignations," and now the CPT has the workers' support, working through the union and the labor community. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Nov 85 p A-7] 7679

DECENTRALIZATION OF TELEPHONE SERVICES--Five telephone companies are to be established in Peru, on the basis of the present ENTEL-Peru [National Telecommunications Enterprise of Peru] and CPT [Peruvian Telephone Company]. The companies will have a financial holding at their head, according to the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] government's communications plan. In announcing this change, which also includes the gradual combination of ENTEL and CPT, the CPT president, Cesar Garrido Lecca, said that this step is part of the process of decentralizing the entire state administration. The five companies, which are to be set up and working before the end of the present government's 5-year term, will be located in Lima, in the south, the north, center, and east of Peru. They will provide full telecommunications services and related operations. "At the head of this entire system there will be a holding company that will handle all the economic aspects of the business, while the companies can better and more rationally handle telephone services in the four cardinal points of the nation," said the CPT president. He reported that this will have an impact on the improvement and expansion of long-distance service, "which is what brings in the largest revenues to finance and support the nation's entire telephone system." Speaking of another matter, he said that it was not known why ENTEL-Peru, through the voice and actions of its workers, wants to create a climate of discord with the CPT. "Both companies are Peruvian, not foreign, and both got their start with the nationalization of ITT and the cable companies. Its users now own 79 percent of the CPT," he said. [Text] [Lima El COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Nov 85 p A-1] 7679

METEOROLOGICAL DATA/IMAGE COLLECTION PLATFORMS--The IGP [Geophysics Institute of Peru] is to install 12 data and image collection platforms for meteorological phenomena occurring in space at various points of the nation, the IGP's scientific director, Dr Pablo Lagos Enriquez, announced today. Part of the equipment will be provided through a technical cooperation program by the Canadian government in the amount of $1,400,000. The Peruvian government will pay $500,000 toward this program. This year the Peruvian government has paid $80,000 and it is likely that it will provide $200,000 in 1986. At present three data collection platforms are in full operation, with funding provided by the Canadian government to the TOGA project. These solar energy-powered platforms will store data on atmospheric conditions and then, according to the plan, they will transmit these data to a satellite which will retransmit them to the IGP's ground station in Ancon. In this way, the IGP will be able to provide continuing, timely, and highly reliable information to various organizations for which information on future meteorological events is vital. The scientific organization will work closely on this project with the SENAMHI [National Meteorological and Hydrographic Service], IMARPE [Sea Institute of Peru], the Ministry of the Navy, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the National Agrarian Organization, National Commission for Aerospace Research and Development, National Office for Evaluation of Natural Resources, and others. The data collected will be of great value for determining information such as: when frosts will occur, when there will be droughts, in which months there will be rainfall, and other information, such as the behavior of "El Nino." With detailed information on these phenomena, farmers will be able to plan and select the type of crop for a particular season; it will be possible to build roads and highways without risk, and to learn the behavior of the biomass, in addition to many other benefits. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Nov 85 p A-5] 7679

CSO: 5500/2011

ALGERIA

BRIEFS

PRC RADIO-TV TIES--Algiers, 15 December 85 (APS)--The minister of information audienced yesterday here Mr Ma Qingxiong, deputy minister of radio-television of the People's Republic of China. During the talks, the two sides referred to prospects aiming at more developing friendship relations between the two countries and reinforcing cooperation in the sector of information notably in the field of radio and television. [Text] [Algiers APS in English 1149 GMT 15 Dec 85 LD] /12913

CSO: 5500/4610

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

DHAKA-CHITTAGONG MICROWAVE LINK--Mr Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, Minister for Post and Telecommunications, inaugurated the new microwave lines between Dhaka and Chittagong to extend smooth telecommunications services on Sunday. Completed at a cost of Taka 17 crore including Tk 12 crore in foreign exchange, the new 1800 channel system replaced 960-channel system which will also improve television transmission to Chittagong. Describing it as an important development in the rational telecommunications system, the Minister said it was a part of a massive plan of the Government of President Ershad to modernise and develop the telecommunication network in the country. He said 27 district headquarters had already been connected under nationwide direct dialing system and another 16 districts would be connected with the network by next year. "Rest of the district will be covered in phases," he said. Syed Shamim Ahsan, Secretary, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications and Kazi Abdur Rouf, Chairman of the Telephone and Telegraphing Board were present at the inaugural function. Mr Mizan Chowdhury thanked the Government of Japan for its assistance in completing the new microwave line. He also praised the Telephone and Telegraph Board for its commendable job. [Text] [Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 25 Nov 85 pp 1, 8] /9317

CSO: 5550/0063

INDIA

NATIONAL COMPUTER NETWORK OPERATIONAL BY END 1986

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 22 Dec 85 p 8

/Text/

BANGALORE, Dec. 20.

A MASSIVE national network of computer information and communication through microcomputers installed in 100 districts all over the country and macrocomputers in all state capitals and using satellite earth stations will become operational by December 31, 1986, according to Dr.
N. Seshagiri, additional secretary to the Union government's department of electronics (DOE).

The project, expected to cost Rs. 100 crores, is aimed at closing the information gap between the Centre and the States with regard to credit and analysis and optimisation of various major and minor projects, Dr. Seshagiri said today in his keynote address at a national seminar on "Computers in Indian management — an update" organised here by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, alumni association.

The project will also have four regional computers and a super computer located at Pune for collecting information.

The computers in the network will be linked via satellite using INSAT I B and INSAT I C, to be launched next year. The department of electronics was also negotiating a transfer of technology deal for supply of low-cost earth stations using the spread spectrum technique, Dr. Seshagiri said.

The computer network would enable the transfer of a huge amount of data available in the archives of the national information centre. There are about 2,000 million records in the archives on various subjects like international credit positions and credit fluctuation which, if made available to the states and districts, would hasten the decision-making process and planning at these levels, according to him.

/12851
CSO: 5550/0072

INDIA

SATELLITE PLANS IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOLD

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Dec 85 p 5

[Unsigned article: "Satellite-run Warning Systems for Coasts"]

[Text] Madras, Dec 23 (UNI)--Satellites will be used to run disaster warning systems in the East and West coast of India and for rural telecommunication services in the Northeast, Indian Space Research Organisation chairman U R Rao said here today.

Inaugurating a two-day national technical meet on opportunities in space. ISRO-industry interface organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry, Prof Rao said while the disaster warning systems would be operational by the year end, the rural telecommunication services in the Northeast would begin by the 1986 end.

About 70 disaster warning systems would be located on the East coast, and 30 in the West.

Offering the industry a reasonable return, Mr Rao told the gathering that the ISRO would provide the systems engineering and the industry could make use of its technology for being partners in the ambitious space programme.

The country would be putting into orbit one satellite every year by the turn of the century in place of one satellite two or three years now and the scope of industry collaboration in the space programme was immense.

Prof Rao said the new major space projects now under way--ASLV and PSLV launch vehicles, the Indian remote sensing satellite Insat-1 and cryogenic stage development which involved an expenditure of over Rs 1000 crore in 1989-90, were ushering in the fourth and most intensive phase of space-industry cooperation in India.

He said the bulk of the investment was expected to flow to India economy and Indian industrial and technological sector and create a multiplier effect through a wide range of advanced technologies and help upgrade quality and reliability.

He said ISRO was willing to give study contracts, if necessary to enable industries and industrial consortia to respond to requests for proposals and bid for such major projects.

Model contracts developed by ISRO for various types of interactions would be made available to interested industries and industrial associations, he said.

/12851
CSO: 5550/0073

INDIA

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TELEPHONE COLLABORATORS--New Delhi, Dec 10 (UNI, PTI)--The government has selected three foreign collaborators for manufacture of electronic push-button telephones in India, the minister of state for communications, Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, told the Lok Sabha today. The collaborators were Siemens AG of West Germany, Ericcson Information Systems of Sweden, and ITT of Italy, Mr Mirdha said. Mr Mirdha said licences for the production of push-button telephones had been issued so far to 10 public sector undertakings and 41 private firms. They could use any of these three collaboration arrangements, the minister added. Mr Mirdha said the government had also recently selected three foreign collaborators for the transfer of technology for manufacture of electronic PABX equipment. They were Jeumont Schneider of France, Oki Electric Company of Japan and GTE of Belgium. [Text] [Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 11 Dec 85 p 5] /12851

BIHAR OVERSEAS SERVICE--(UNI from Patna)--Overseas trunk telephone services were commissioned here on Wednesday for the subscribers of the capital and other parts of Bihar. This is the second remote operator dialing system for overseas call in the eastern region after Calcutta. Earlier, international trunk services to Patna and other towns of the state were provided via Delhi or Calcutta. The new arrangement would enable Patna centre to connect about 140 stations all over the world. There is also a proposal to link Patna with Bombay international trunk exchange. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 13 Dec 85 p 7] /12851

ITALY-INDIA PHONE LINK--New Delhi, Dec 17--The minister of communications, Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, today inaugurated the International Subscriber Dialing (ISD) to Italy by ringing up Mr Antonio Gava, minister of P & T Italy and exchanged greetings with him. Italy is the seventh country after United Kingdom, Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and France to which telephone subscribers of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras can dial the calls directly. [Text] [Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 18 Dec 85 p 4] /12851

TELECOM TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER--New Delhi, Dec 18 (PTI, UNI)--The government has selected 6 foreign collaborators for transfer of technology for the manufacture of EPABX and electronic telephone instruments, Mr Shivaraj Patil, minister of state for science and technology, told the Lok Sabha today. The collaborators selected for EPABX are, Jeumont Schneider, France, Oki Electric Industry Ccmpany, Japan and GTE, Belgium, Siemens AG West Germany, Ericcson Information System, Sweden, and ITT Face, Italy, have been selected for manufacture of telephone instruments. Mr Patil told Mrs Kishori Sinha in a written reply that the government had approved foreign collaboration for 13 private units, eight for the manufacture of EPABX and five for the manufacture of electronic telephone instruments. Foreign collaboration approval in respect of 4 private sector units for the production of telephone instruments was under process, he said.

INSAT-1B CIRCUITS--New Delhi, December 24 (UNI)--The telecommunications department has fully utilised the capacity of circuits in the Insat-1B satellite, one month ahead of schedule. When the Indian national satellite became operational in October 1983, it was planned to utilise the circuits over three years. Early this year, it was decided to advance the programme for full utilisation by an year. This was achieved by the end of last month, according to an official release. The department is now set to build an additional capacity of 1,944 circuits in the satellite network after the launching of Insat-1C in 1986. The department will be ready with 18 small satellite terminals in the remote and hilly areas during 1986-87. The stations will be installed at Doda, Rajauri, Poonch and Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir, Kelong, and Kalpa in Himachal Pradesh, Zero, Anini. Daparozo and Seppa in Arunachal Pradesh, Jaisalmer in Rajasthan, Srinagar-Garhwal, Joshimath and Uttarkashi in Uttar Pradesh, Phulbani in Orissa, Campbell bay Diglipore and Maya Bunder in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Schemes have also been drawn up for providing telecommunication networks to the National Fertilisers Limited, the National Thermal Power Corporation, the Indian Telephone Industries, the Gas Authority of India Limited, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Tata Chemicals. The requirements of other organisations are under active consideration. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Dec 85 p 12] /12851

CSO: 5550/068

RABAT REPORTS ON MODERNIZATION ON NATIONAL TV SERVICE

LD271147 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moroccan television is embarking on modernization and a period of dynamism which will include work and organization in the technical, aesthetic and cultural fields. In its capacity as an irreplaceable medium of journalism and communication in the broad sense, as well as in entertainment and education, Moroccan television presents current news, and gives the individual an indispensable new dimension and complete global awareness.

This powerful medium is neutral and objective. It is able to present the best as well as to give the most.

With the aim of achieving top quality, a large effort has been set in motion to modernize equipment and programs and style of presentation within the ambit of creating the best conditions for tapping man's creative genius in his participation in the great mission undertaken by the collective effort. Within this framework, and considering that the television newscast is considered the showpiece of any television service anywhere in the world it is necessary that modernization should mainly take place in the news section.

Thus, Moroccan television henceforth will broadcast three daily news casts: The 1930 news in French, the 2030 news in Arabic, and the 2300-2330 late night news in Arabic.

From 10 February, Moroccan television will start to broadcast two daily newscasts at 1230, one in French and the other in Arabic.

Modernizing television means laying down a plan to revive its dynamism. More than 400 interviews were carried out to choose about 20 program presenters, editors and men and women newsreaders with the aim of bringing new blood to Moroccan television to bring these up to standard, training courses were organized for their benefit in Morocco and abroad, particularly in France.

The old team of television news presenters will still participate by guiding and supporting the new generation. They will also compile talks with television guests, whereas the new ones will shoulder the responsibility of presenting the news.

It is necessary merely to visit the television headquarters to witness what an amazing modernization has been achieved. The new equipment has no relation whatsoever with what existed formerly. This modernization is not restricted merely to aesthetics, but is a profound process which includes reorganization of the headquarters facilities so that its advantages speak for themselves even with the first transmission after the modernization program.

All the elements of the new system make for highly professional commentators, journalists, program presenters and contributors. Inside the technical installations such as studios, operations and control rooms, all the equipment was inspected modernized and replaced where necessary. Concerning the control room, it has been provided with modern technical video and audio equipment matching that of very advanced television networks.

Moroccan television has decided also to modernize its schedule programming. Thus from 10 February at 1230 there will be newscasts in French and Arabic followed by serials in Arabic and French on alternate days. Evening programs will start early, being broadcast about 1730 on weekdays and at 1200 and without interruption on Saturdays and Sundays.

National programs are reinforced by carefully chosen and varied imported foreign productions. Thus, all newscasts, sport reports and entertainment programs for Saturday nights will be recorded at the national studios.

/12913
CSO: 5500/4612

BRIEFS

REGIONAL RADIO TO OPEN--Dr Mohamed Bashir Hamid, the Minister of Culture and Information, will open the Regional Broadcasting Service [station] Maedani, in the Central Region, this morning. The National Broadcasting and TV Corporation in cooperation with the Regional Office of Culture and Information in the central region have prepared a big celebration to mark the event to be attended by top executives of the region, information officials from the capital and the regions and the Japanese ambassador in Khartoum. It is worth mentioning that the Broadcasing Service was established to cover all parts of the region within the framework of Japanese aid to Sudan. The Central Region Broadcasting Service will operate as part of the general service until next March and thereafter it will be utilized to broadcast the prepared local program. [Text] [Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Jan 86 EA] /12913

NEW REGIONAL RADIO STATION OPENS--The Minister of Culture and Information and Director of the [Sudanese] National Radio and TV Organization this morning opened the Kassala Regional Radio Station. Speaking during a reception to mark the occasion, the Minister said that the Kassala station was the first of five stations to be built for the National Broadcasting Network to cover the whole country. He expressed gratitude to the help given by friendly countries, principally Japan, towards the project. [Summary] [Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jan 86 EA] /12913

BROADCASTING STATION INAUGURATED--'Atbarah, 31 Jan (SUNA)--Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid Thursday inaugurated 'Atbarah new broadcasting studios and the new relay station for supporting the national network. Addressing 'Atbarah citizens Hamid has commended the major role of 'Atbarah citizens in toppling the defunct regime. Hamid has also (?examined) the necessity of establishing the regional broadcasting station and its role in linking the parts of the country. Similar stations would be established in Dunqulah, Kassala, Wad Madani and Al-Ubayyid using Japanese aid. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 31 Jan 86 JN] /8309

CSO: 5500/4613

GHANA

BRIEFS

RURAL RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM--The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (P and T) is to introduce a rural radio communication system to prevent the delays in sending telegraphic messages. It will also replace all existing telephone cables in an attempt to improve the quality of its domestic services. The Deputy Director of Engineering and Operations, Internal Communications, Mr J. Aggrey-Mensah, disclosed this to the GNA in Accra on Wednesday at the five-day international seminar on "Price Cost Studies and Tariffs in Africa." He said the new measures will prevent the long delays of transmitting telegrams as well as telephone calls because of faulty lines and cables. He also explained that the replacement of the existing cables with a new type (jelly-filled cables) will eliminate the rampant stealing of cables. Mr Aggrey-Mensah said since maintenance cost of the new equipment will be lower, service charges will go down. The corporation, he said, will have to seek foreign assistance and tender for the introduction of the rural radio communication system.--GNA [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Dec 85 p 8]

SATELLITE DISH--A satellite dish and its receiving unit capable of receiving programmes live through British Telecomms International (BTI), was yesterday presented to the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (P & T) at a short ceremony at the University of Ghana. Legon. The equipment was donated by the Great Commission Movement of Ghana--a Ministry of Campus Crusade for Christ International, with the permission of the BTI. Presenting the equipment which have been installed at the Great Hall on the campus, Mr Delanyo Adadevor, National Director of the Movement, said that was their contribution to information dissemination in particular, and to the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP). Mr J. K. Gyimah, acting Deputy Director-General (Engineering), who received them on behalf of the P & T, thanked the Movement and promised that they would be properly used to enhance the educational and cultural exchanges between Ghana and the rest of the world. [Text] [Faustina Ashirifie] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Jan 86 p 9]

CSO: 5500/39

TASS CHIEF CONTRASTS SOVIET, U.S. INFORMATION POLICIES

AU131501 Moscow MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 12, Dec 85 (Signed to Press 20 Nov 85) pp 28-36

[Article by S. Losev, director general of TASS, deputy chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists, holder of the V. Vorovskiy prize of the USSR Union of Journalists: "Two Approaches to the Information Policy" -- uppercase passages published in boldface, passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] In the contemporary world, two approaches are clearly traced in relation to the organization of the important process of daily providing the people with socially significant information, including factual information about events and the multifaceted comments and reports and documents that reflect the requirements of propaganda and counterpropaganda.

The mass media of countries of the socialist community see their primary task -- as V.I. Lenin used to point out -- in preserving and consolidating the "achievement of that immense confidence which we have enjoyed and continue to enjoy among the popular masses." (Footnote 1) (V.I. Lenin: Complete Collected Works, Vol. 45, p 111) On the other hand, Lenin's characterization of the "bourgeois press in all those free democratic countries and republics" nine tenths of which are always deceiving the working masses (Footnote 2) (Ibid, p 72) continues to be fully valid.

These class-political criteria make it possible to more fully recognize the trend of recent decades when, thanks to the efforts of the imperialist circles, the "information explosion" taking place in the world has been increasingly opposed by a "misinformation explosion." It is possible to schematically single out two stages through which the "information imperialism" has passed in pursuing its "explosion" operation. At the beginning it decided to deprive the people of developed capitalist countries of objective and truthful information on the principal questions of war and peace, peaceful coexistence of the two systems, and the struggle of peoples for their national and social liberation and for consolidation of their independence and of autonomous determination of the path of their socioeconomic development. But now the reactionary circles of imperialism headed by the United States have intensified their attempts to impose their ideas on all peoples of the world by means of their information and propaganda media, calculating in this way to ensure an ideological cover-up of their militarist foreign policy course and, at the same time, to try to discredit the peace loving foreign policy of the USSR and other states of the socialist community.

However, the nasty goals and methods of the "information imperialism" hav backfired like a boomerang. Instead of undermining the faith in the words and deeds of the

socialist countries, the Western and primarily the U.S. mass media, wallowing in misinformation and direct lies, have themselves been confronted with a growing "confidence crisis," something that even U.S. ideologues have been compelled to admit. In the last 15 years official Washington has continued to make feverish efforts to overcome the "crisis of confidence" in the state and the private monopolized information media of the United States. However, all kinds of possible restructuring of the information policy and information apparatus and the numerous maneuvers and tricks attest to the merely cosmetic nature of these efforts and to the continued efforts to polish up the strategy of replacing the ideological struggle with a "psychological war" as well as the plans to achieve superiority in every respect in the sphere of dissemination of information and ideas.

In this situation the bosses of the Western information and propaganda business, acting in concord or separately and overtly or covertly, strive to impose a "war of nerves" on the mass information media of the socialist countries, draw them into endless polemics about the problems they consider "advantageous," and thereby to divert the world public attention from the USSR's new and constructive foreign policy initiatives and from our country's grandiose constructive plans that have found their expression in the Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program and the Draft Basic Directions of the USSR' Economic and Social Development for the 1986-90 Period and the Period to 2000.

Giving a resolute rebuff to "psychological attacks" and the attempts to draw them into a "war of nerves," the mass media of the socialist countries continue, calmly and with dignity, to fulfill the task entrusted to them, thereby contributing to the accomplishment of the national and international tasks which their peoples are solving.

In the Service of Peace and Social Progress

Workers of the Soviet mass information and propaganda media draw a new creative inspiration to selflessly serve the lofty ideals of socialism and communism from the draft new edition of the CPSU Program that has now been submitted for nationwide discussion. This document states in particular: "The MASS INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA MEDIA are intensifying their role in the life of the society. The CPSU will insist that they thoroughly analyze domestic and international affairs and the social and economic phenomena, actively support everything that is new and advanced, raise pressing issues of concern to the people, and propose ways of solving them. The press, television and radio networks are called upon to convince the people with politically cogent, purposeful, profound, prompt, informative, clear, and intelligible news coverage and commentary. The party will continue giving the press and all other mass information and propaganda media active assistance and support in their work." (Footnote 3) (PRAVDA, 26 October 1985)

The responsible tasks which the Communist Party places before our country's mass information and propaganda media demand that the Soviet journalists continue to perfect all forms and methods of their work, to more profoundly perceive the important role of the press, television, and radio in the psychological restructuring of social consciousness in the spirit of the new demands of life, the party course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technological progress, and in the spirit of making a real contribution to ensuring the correct formation of public opinion and its influence on practical affairs.

The CPSU has always devoted and continues to devote great attention to the mass media and constantly provides leadership in their work. The large detachment of TASS workers has enthusiastically accepted the CPSU Central Committee's message of greetings on

the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state's central information organ. The message expressed the confidence that the "entire information and propaganda work of TASS would continue to attend to solving the main tasks of our period, that is, the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the strengthening of comprehensive interaction of states of the socialist community, and the mobilization of the forces of peace and progress in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war." (Footnote 4) (PRAVDA, 11 July 1985)

In the days of the jubilee anniversary we remembered with gratitude TASS' predecessors, that is, the Petrograd Telegraph Agency formed in December 1917 and the Russian Telegraph Agency (ROSRA) formed in September 1918. The Russian Telegraph Agency was formed under V.I. Lenin's direct leadership. Vladimir Ilich closely followed the work of the agency and provided concrete instructions on dissemination of individual materials. The care for the agency was combined with a high exactingness and an implacability toward all omissions in the work of the Russian Telegraph Agency.

TASS workers have been always guided in their work by V.I. Lenin's words written as far back as in 1905: "We must make it a constant task of public writers to write the history of the contemporary period and strive to write it in a way which will ensure that our chronicles will be of utmost assistance....write in the way that will contribute to spreading the movement and to a deliberate choice of means, ways, and methods capable of producing the greatest and the most solid results with the least expenditure of forces." (Footnote 5) (V.I. Lenin: Complete Collected Works, Vol. 9, p 208)

Speaking about the growing participation of TASS in "our chronicling," it is possible to cite such facts as the following. Whereas 5 or 7 years ago TASS annually processed one billion words of information, this wordage is now half as much again. The release of photographic information has increased to the same extent.

The agency daily prepares and transmits 300 to 320 all-union domestic and international news reports to 4,000 Soviet newspapers and the USSR state television and radio. An even larger stream of information is transmitted by TASS foreign channels in eight languages. More than 600 foreign news agencies, ministries of information, editorial offices of newspapers, journals, and television and radio broadcasting companies, and diplomatic and trade missions of 115 countries subscribe to the agency's transmissions.

TASS deals extensively with the Soviet Union's domestic life. The good traditions established in the prewar years when reports about the industrialization and collectivization of the national economy and the glorious deeds of the Stakhanovite heroes of the first 5-year plan periods were regularly transmitted to the country's newspapers are also continued now. And they are not only continued but are also multiplied.

The efforts of Soviet journalists, just as the efforts of all our people, are aimed at ensuring the peaceful conditions that are necessary for the fulfillment of the grandiose plans of acceleration of the Soviet society's socioeconomic development.

At the same time we take account of the growing aggressiveness of imperialist propaganda toward the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, actively unmask the attempts to distort the essence of the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and strive to vividly and convincingly reveal the peace-loving humane essence of the Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program and the Draft

Basic Direction of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for the 1986-90 Period and the Period to 2000 and to show the constantly developing democracy of the Soviet society, the real and practical fulfillment of the rights of USSR citizens as provided for by the Constitution,and the unity of the party and the people.

The Soviet journalists wage this struggle for the nobel goals in close cooperation with journalists of the fraternal socialist countries.

Cooperation and Interaction Between Fraternal Agencies

In the conditions of the rapid development of social life and of the growth in the role of effective information, the close cooperation of journalists of the fraternal socialist countries and their strengthening ties with workers of the mass media of a number of developing countries with a socialist orientation is taking on increasing significance. This was graphically illustrated by the regular conference (October 1985, Varna) of the leaders of the information and press agencies of these countries. Taking part in it were the leaders of the agencies of the People's Republic of Angola (ANGOP), the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (BAKHTAR), the People's Republic of Bulgaria (BTA and Sofia PRESS), the Hungarian People's Republic (MTI and BUDAPRESS), the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (VNA), the GDR (ADN), the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (KCNA), the Republic of Cuba (PRENSA LATINA, AIN), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (KPL), the People's Democratic Republic of Mozambique (AIM), the Mongolian People's Republic (MONTSAME), the Republic of Nicaragua (AAN), the Polish People's Republic (PAP, CAF, INTERPRESS), the Socialist Republic of Romania (AGERPRES), the USSR (TASS, APN), and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CTK, ORBIS).

The conference was devoted to coordination of the activity of agencies in light of contemporary increased demands connected with the ever more complicated international situation.

As was stressed in the final protocol of the conference, in the face of the increased aggressiveness of imperialism it will be necessary to continue to give much attention to further strengthening the cohesion and unity of actions by the Warsaw Pact member-states and to the efforts being made by USSR and other fraternal countries in the interests of curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of outer space, and averting nuclear war.

Of important significance in this respect are the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives, which are energetically supported by the Warsaw Pact member-states in their declaration "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs," adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia on 22 and 23 October 1985. These proposals make it possible to provide a convincing and soundly argued demonstration, based on facts, of the firm, consistent policy of peace and peaceful coexistence conducted by the socialist community, of the increasing role of Europe in improving the international climate, and of the importance of the struggle against the militarization of political consciousness and to ensure political dialogue between East and West.

Particular significance is being taken on by the defense of the principles of proletarian internationalism and by the unmasking of the subversive actions of imperialist forces and international reaction, which have not abandoned their attempts to split the socialist community by means of the so-called differentiated approach to individual socialist countries.

Active and irreconcilable struggle against the supporters of "human rights" in the U.S. sense is one of the main tasks of the information and propagada activity of the fraternal fraternal agencies. The campaign "for the defense of human rights", begun at the end of the seventies by J. Carter, is now being reanimated in the West by the efforts of Washington.

As the president and chief editor of the Polish Press Agency (PAP), Ranusz Roszkowski, noted in his speech in Varna, propagandists in the West do not hesitate to advance "arguments" against the socialist system which are based on fabricated information and lies, and they blow up insignificant facts to incredible dimensions. One of the tasks of this kind of pandemonium is to distract the attention of the peoples of capitalist countries from the monstrous violations of human rights in their society.

Take, for example, the strike by British miners, this major social conflict set against the background of the right to work. In September of this year the British trade unions announced that during the miners' strike 9,000 people were arrested, 7,000 were wounded, and 69 people are still in prison for participating in strikes. All these people, who are victims of the exploitative system, are for some reason, however, not called political prisoners.

And the massive violations of human rights in the United States! Last year 665,000 people were detained in the United States for public order violations, a consider proportion of them being "charged" with participation in demonstrations.

Or take the "civilized" barbarity of the authorities in Philadelphia, who this summer dropped a bomb on the black section of the city where the much-vaunted U.S. Constitution was adopted about 200 years ago. It seems that the present mass terror being directed against the black population and other national minorities, is no less great than the outbursts of official violence when the opponents of racism were lynched, when police dogs were set on them, and when such ignoble murders were committed as the punishment meted out to Pastor Martin Luther King, the black leader and Nobel Prize Winner. And the physical liquidation of the Kennedy brothers -- the President and the senator -- in those same sixties places an indelible mark of shame on the forehead of imperialist America and serves as a symbolic warning to politicians (those who lack rights or property know this without being reminded) that sanguinary terror is an inseparable part of the arsenal of the reactionary monopolist circles of "free and democratic" America.

The ideologues of imperialism themselves are very well aware of the hypocrisy of the domestic and international aspects of Washington's diversions concerning "human rights." They undoubtedly fear an objective unmasking of human tragedies concealed by the "democratic" cover of capitalist arbitrariness and possible only in the bourgeois society, and the awakening among the world public of the feeling of just wrath in relation to the system of lawlessness. Western propaganda tries to bar the spreading among foreign audiences of the socialist viewpoint on the problems of human rights and especially of the idea that precisely the "human factor" and a genuine concern for the individual and his rights form the basis of all domestic policy measures of our fraternal parties.

The enemies of socialism and progress do not shun direct undermining actions against the news agencies which they consider objectionable and, at the same time, they hypocritically wage a war for the "freedom of information," the "free flow of information," and the like.

In observing the 40th anniversary of their organization, the workers of Polish Press Agency recalled how the fraternal agencies had come to their assistance in the first

half of the eighties at the height of the brazen attacks of reaction and imperialism against People's Poland. The West tried to organize an information blockade of the Polish People's Republic. At one time the PAP correspondents in the United States and some other capitalist countries were simply "cut off" from the outside world. Their teleprinters and telephones were disconnected. The TASS correspondents came to the rescue. The stream of reports by Polish corespondents reached Warsaw via Moscow. The correspondents of other socialist countries also provided assistance. The blockade failed.

Now the fraternal agencies of socialist countries continue to comprehensively unmask the U.S. policy of state terrorism and the sordid provocations by the CIA and the NATO special services which have unleashed a campaign of slander about the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt on the life of the Pope in Rome. This gross anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist provocation represents a component part of imperialism's diversions against the world of real socialism.

The fraternal agencies support the efforts of developing countries to establish a new international economic and information system on a just and democratic basis and their actions against the "information imperialism" and the cultural and other types of neocolonialism. This support takes the form of concrete assistance in creating and forming the news agencies of developing countries and in disseminating their reports in other regions.

Opponents of the New Information Policy

As is known, the tasks of development and organization of information tasks in the entire world were the subject of long and sharp discussions in the international commission for the study of information problems formed by UNESCO. Already 5 years have passed since the commission headed by Sean McBride, Laureate of the International Lenin Prize and the Nobel Peace Prize, published its final report. The report included in particular the following recommendations:

"Strengthening peace and international security and cooperation and reducing international tension is the general concern of all countries. The mass information media can make a significant contribution to achieving these goals. The special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament called for increased efforts of the mass information media to mobilize public opinion in favor of disarmament and of ending the arms race. That declaration, together with the UNESCO declaration on the contribution of the mass information media to the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding between peoples, the protection of human rights, and the struggle against racism, apartheid, and incitement of war must represent the basis for the/ new information policy aimed at strengthening international mutual understanding.../(italics by author -- S.L.)

"We recommend:

"...the national policy in the sphere of information dissemination must ...be aimed at creating a climate of mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence between peoples.

Countries must make their maximally possible contribution to the cause of peace and international cooperation and must refrain from inflaming national, race, or religious hatred as well as from inciting discrimination, hostility, violence or war." (Footnote 6) ("International Commission for the Study of Communications Problems. Final Report." UNESCO, 1980, p 233).

Both before and after the adoption of these recommendations, the mass information media of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have striven and continue to strive to accomplish the aforementioned goals. We are convinced that the so-called "freedom" of propaganda of chauvinism and racism, violence and aggression is aimed at the highest human right, the right to life. In the USSR the propaganda of war by any means is prohibited under the Constitution.

At the same time, Western states and especially the United States are virtually ignoring the propositions and conclusions incorporated in the report of the McBride Commission as well as its call for a new information policy. As far as the United States is concerned, this has been graphically demonstrated by the decision of the incumbent administration, supported by the major press, radio and television monopolies, to leave UNESCO. This unceremonious step dictated by the unwillingness to conform to the opinion of an overwhelming majority of UNESCO members on the information issues, represented an admission of the collapse of Washington's imperial pretensions to predominance in the sphere of information dissemination, on the one hand, and a challenge to the entire world community, on the other. The question automatically arises which can be addressed to the prominent representatives of the Western press who had signed the report of the McBride Commission: Why do they remain silent when their professional comrades violate humane principles, openly incite hatred between people, and are engaged without a twinge of conscience in propagahdizing war and deceiving peoples?

Essentially, these are the questions that belong to the same level of confrontation between the forces of peace and the forces of war which prompted Maxim Gorkiy in the period between World War I and World War II to exclaim: "On whose side are you, masters of culture?"

Today the voices of the few honest objective workers of the mass media in the West are being stifled by the anticommunist militarist cacophany that fills the pages of newspapers and journals and radio and television programs. And nevertheless Washington is obviously troubled by the changes that have recently taken place in the frame of mind of people in the West. At present, similarly to the movement of ice in the wake of an icebreaker, these changes have not yet acquired a qualitative nature and, at times, they are not even noticeable to a superficial observer. But these changes are indisputable.

The Vienna conference of the Socialist International approved the appeal prepared by the Bureau of the Socialist International, which included a call for immediate action in the struggle to end the nuclear arms race and prevent the militarization of outer space. The appeal notes the great significance of the Soviet Union's new important initiatives.

The latest Soviet proposals have also had a tangible effect on the governments of Western European states which are prompting the United States to move toward concrete accords with the USSR in order to reduce the danger of a thermonuclear war breaking out. It is indicative that the dissatisfaction of Western Europeans with the "baggage" which the U.S. delegation carried with it to the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva even found its expression at the extraordinary session of the NATO Council in Brussels.

Even several Western observers had the impression that Washington clearly wanted to replace a business-like attitude on the eve of the Geneva meeting with an intensification of the "psychological war" against the socialist community and with an activation of atempts to distort the position of the Soviet Union and sow doubts about the sincerity of our proposals and intentions.

On the eve of the Geneva meeting, the U.S. Administration increasingly refined the nature of the maneuvers of its gigantic propaganda apparatus in order to use the very process of preparations for the meeting to divert public attention from the dangerous nature of the confrontational course and from the intensified military preparations of the United States and its allies.

Everything undertaken by the U.S. Government's propaganda apparatus this fall concerning the appropriate attitude of the U.S. and all Western mass media represents a continuation of the general strategic line of the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism in the "war for the minds and hearts" of people. "Our approach to information," J. Sisco, former U.S. assistant secretary of state, frankly says, "has most often supplemented our policy...and, to be sure, of course, has not hampered it." (Footnote 7) (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, 7 October, 1985, p 42)

The incumbent U.S. Administration has broken all national records in the manipulation of mass information media. Steven Hess, senior scientist of the Washington Brookings Institute, made an interesting experiment. Beginning in September 1971 he worked for several months in the press departments of the White House, the Department of State, the Pentagon, and other federal departments as a so-called "internal observer." According to him, he listened to telephone conversations of workers of press departments and attended working conferences and press conferences and briefings. Hess published the results of his observations in the book entitled "The Government Press Connection" (Footnote 8) (S. Hess: "The Government Press Connection." Washington, 1984) [title in English] in which he noted that nearly all official information and propaganda subdivisions consider the "connection" with the "free press" in completely the same way: They "manage" and "manipulate" it to achieve "control" over it.

The White House is increasingly clearly aspiring to establish strict censorship, to cut off the channels of objective information, and to place the dissemination of this information under its control. "Since the very beginning, when Reagan's administration took power into its hands," A. Lewis, THE NEW YORK TIMES observer, writes, "it has launched a resolute campaign to deprive society of (real) information about the government's activity. Reagan's people have persistently striven for secrecy (in this plane)." (Footnote 9) (THE NEW YORK TIMES, September 12, 1983). The President's Executive Order No 12,356 has significantly expanded the powers and possibilities of federal departments in the field of classifying information. Under the pretext of averting "damage to national security," the administration is able to stop or to restrict press discussion on this or that aspect of its policy, having forbidden or delayed the publication of articles by former high representatives of the government.

But the main thing in the activity of the propaganda service of the White House and other links of the administration consists of the intention to give a clear direction to campaigns hostile to socialism. The President himself, the secretary of defense, and other high representatives of the administration have systematically come out as pioneers of anti-Soviet campaigns, aspiring to place in their service primarily the entire arsenal of U.S. television.

The Worldnet satellite television system, with its relay stations in Western Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the Near and the Middle East, in South and Central America is for Charles Wick, USIA director, an object of special pride.

Last summer, C. Wick solemnly announced that the utilization of new satellites with a strengthened signalling system would in the immediate future enable not only U.S. embassies, but also television viewers in Western and even Eastern Europe to receive broadcasts without resorting to complicated antenna devices. In the longer term, he calculates, there are also broadcasts to the western regions of the Soviet Union.

The present secretary of state also puts his trust in direct television broadcasting from satellites. Time will show how realistic these claims are. But it is obvious that the Worldnet system is becoming a great help in the coordination of the entire Western antisocialist propaganda within the framework of the "crusade." And this is not mere chance. The monopolized U.S. mass media have been built in such a way that television, owing to its concentration in the hands of a handful of concerns, is the most aggressive exponent of the interests of the military industrial complex. In Washington, television is regarded as the most effective means to influence the masses in the "great verbal war" which, as TIME magazine indicates, is the essence of Washington's "public diplomacy."

At the joint press conference given by M.S. Gorbachev and F. Mitterrand in Paris, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary emphasized: "We know perhaps better than the others, and anyhow not worse than the Americans, what faces the world if the arms race does not stop now....

"If, with the entire tense situation, the arms race took a new spiral connected with space, I do not know whether we would be able to conduct talks. What attitude is to be adopted? -- everyone must comprehend this. By the way, the press too should rise to the level of understanding the seriousness of the moment in the present international situation. You journalists serve not only your editors and those who finance your publications. You should serve, Above all, the people. The general demand, as we see it in the Soviet Union, as we feel it, is to stop, to come at last to one's senses, to consider where we are, and to begin to act, to take concrete steps." (Footnote 10) (PRAVDA, 5 October 1985).

This call for reason, for the feeling of responsibility for the destiny of human civilization should be pondered primarily by those journalists who participate in the "crusade" against communism, "crusade" covered up with the fuzzy term "public diplomacy." Participation in the propaganda of war and hatred cannot be justified with any references to the notorious "freedom of the press." There are generally accepted norms of international law, the UN Charter, the authoritative UN and UNESCO decisions also imposing clear obligations on representatives of the mass media.

Information should serve the cause of peace and understanding among peoples. Slanderous campaigns showing the situation in these or those countries, as well as their policy, in a distorted light are inadmissible. There is no justification for interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and peoples, and for the policy of state terror. No one must encroach upon the sovereign right of each people to live and work under a freely chosen sociopolitical system.

To make a turn for the better in international affairs, it is necessary to put an end to the policy of force and confrontation, and to pursue a policy corresponding to the realities on the present world.

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CSO: 5500/1004

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BODY MEETS IN PARIS

PM290913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report under the general heading "At the Soviets of Progress"]

[Excerpts] Paris -- The problems of the international exchange of information and the struggle against information imperialism were at the center of attention for participants in a session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Communications Development Program held in the French capital.

Speaking at the session, A. Krasikov, deputy general director of TASS and the USSR's representative on the Intergovernmental Council of the International Communications Development Program, stressed that from the very beginning of the program's activity certain Western countries wanted to use the program as a cover for the creation in developing states of a whole series of branches obedient to them, which would operate under the national sign but in practice would deprive those countries of cultural autonomy and make it easier for multinational companies to penetrate them further.

This session examined more than 100 concrete projects for aid to developing states in the creation and development of national information media and the establishment of cooperation on a regional basis.

After the withdrawal of the United States and Britain from UNESCO, Japan has become the main initiator of attacks on the anti-imperialist thrust of the International Communications Development Program. Japan's representative insisted that the developing countries renounce the struggle against information imperialism. But this demand was rebuffed by the majority of delegations.

A new presidium of the Intergovernmental Council was elected at the Paris session. It includes representatives of Benin, India, Nigeria, the USSR, France, and other countries. Gunnar Garbo (Norway) was reelected chairman.

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BRIEFS

STANDARDS RESEARCH FROM RACE--As part of the RACE (Research and Development in Advanced Communication Technology for Europe) program, a group which represents not less than 29 companies has launched a program aiming for the first time at the development of European telecommunications standards. These standards would be accepted by both operators and manufacturers. The majority of European telecommunications companies will participate in this project. They are Plessey, STC and Thorn EMI (Great Britain); CIT Alcatel (France); Siemens (FRG) and Italtel (Italy). Several American companies are also represented: ITT through its subsidiary Bell Telephone, GTE-ATEA, AT&T and Philips Telecommunications. The project leader is GEC Telecommunications (Great Britain). [Text] [Brussels LA SEMAINE INFORMATIQUE in French 31 Jan 86 p 15] 25017

CSO: 5500/2574-A

FRANCE

GISCARD D'ESTAING INTERVIEWED ON BROADCASTING ISSUES

LD301224 Paris Television Service in French 1935 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Interview with former president Valery Giscard d'Estaing on "The Hour of Truth" program presided over by unidentified moderator; questions not always identified--live]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] We turn now to the call-ins. Jean Louis Lesene, can you give another viewer's question?

[Lesene] Yes. Mr President, I told you a while back that we have many questions about radio and television. Why were private radio and television stations not created while you were president? What do you think of the two new channels? Do you not run the risk of challenging pluralism and democracy in the media if you interfere with the radio and television High Broadcasting Authority by abolishing it?

[Giscard] I have brought with me -- but I will not be able to read it of course -- a bill on the freedom of communications, which was presented today.

[Question] You have already presented it?

[Giscard] I have already presented it, but it has only just been submitted to the Assembly. Indeed, I believe that freedom in France must not be a conceded freedom, that is, every day television concessions are granted and distributed in France to the same family. Freedom is much more straightforward: When someone wants to set up a business in France, if he wants to set up a newspaper, a publishing house, he is free to do so. And he must abide by some rules. What I propose is the system used in large modern countries that is, freedom; one can create a television channel just like a publishing house by abiding by the rules. Naturally, these rules must be the same for everyone. These rules must be placed under...

[Question, interrupting] You mean freedom to set up, to broadcast, everything?

Giscard] Absolutely. Everything. Absolutely. With rules for setting it up. With rules, because there is the problem of frequencies. You know that our space [as heard] is rather saturated; therefore, available frequencies must be found. There might be several candidates for the same frequencies, in which case a choice must be made. However, our project provides for all this being public: that is, the candidates who are willing to create a television station must announce it, they must describe the system

to say who will run it, the timetable, how they see it, and there must be a deadline so that everyone knows about the project. Then, we abolish the radio and television High Authority. Why? Not because it has not made efforts in certain fields, but because it is appointed by political power; this is bad. When one is appointed by political power, one feels more or less linked. Furthermore, this political power considers that one has this or that obligation toward it.

[Question] Abolished when?

[Giscard] Immediately, in spring 1986, a law on television and radio freedom is to be voted on which will set up a national communications commission like in the major countries, consisting of magistrates, magistrates appointed by their body, by the Court of Appeal, by the Council of State, and by the Court of Audit. They will meet, a forum of personalities, a useful thing I believe, personalities who know the media and elect their president from among themselves. This is to be totally independent from political power. It will carry out the government's current work, not the information minister. A minister of information is characteristic of politically underdeveloped countries. This is to be abolished. This judicial commission will distribute the positions.

[Question] To my knowledge there is currently no minister of information.

[Giscard] There is someone who speaks as if he were the minister of information.

[Question] What will you do with Mr Berlusconi? What about the sixth television channel?

[Giscard] There again people say that perhaps after the elections there will be no changes. In reality there will be a big change, namely that the government's attitude will not be the same. The problem of Mr Berlusconi is not a matter of government. It is as if...

[Question, interrupting] He is the beneficiary of a concession.

[Giscard] Wait, you see the difference. What about the other intellectual activities, the publishing houses for example?

[Question] [passage indistinct] In concrete terms you have one problem. Mr Berlusconi will start broadcasting on 20 February. He will continue to broadcast. When you come to power what will you do?

[Giscard] I would say that it is quite extraordinary to see that two television channels are to start functioning 3 weeks before an election. They waited 4 and 1/2 years and then start exactly 3 days before the opening of the election campaign.

[Question] Neither one carries news so I do not believe they will have any decisive influence.

[Giscard] We shall see. In any case, it is bad that the concessions for television channels were given 3 weeks before the elections. I believe purely and simply that the common law provisions must be applied to them. I do not know Mr Burlusconi, it is not my problem. All channels must be on a equal footing. As you know, their revenue comes from advertising. One must be advertising-oriented in similar

circumstances. Their duties toward films and creativity should be the same and the rules which apply to them should be the same...

[Question,interrupting] So you will apply the rules of common law to them retroactively, rules which you would have altered beforehand?

[Giscard] That is it. But it is a question of the entire set of rules regarding concessions. When the state grants concessions and it changes the general rules this automatically applies to the old concessions as well. It is quite clear.

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CSO: 5500/2575

FRANCE

HIGH AUTHORITY RESTRICTS TELEVISION PROGRAMS

Paris LES ECHOS in French 16 Dec 85 p 12

[Article by M. C.]

[Text] The High Audiovisual Authority has issued a memorandum setting very precise limits on the intervention of enterprises in television programs, a decision which was awaited by advertisers in particular.

Coproductions will be limited to audiovisual, press, or entertainment companies, granting them only the right to be mentioned in credits and to share supplementary receipts from programs. This means the end of Orangina's Cocoricocoboy coproduction on TF1. The soft drink company had in any case decided to stop this project, having fully succeeded in its publicity stunt, which it was the first to launch.

Sponsorship of specials, spectacles, or sport events is to be encouraged according to the High Authority, but only for specific programs and to promote brand names, rather than products or services.

The nature of the broadcast material must have no direct or indirect relationship with the sponsor's function, and the sponsor's contribution must be monetary, excluding any contributions in kind. Broadcasting companies retain complete responsibility for programming, and only the sponsor's name will appear on the credits, excluding all logos, graphics, or audio signatures.

Sponsorship is denied to enterprises which are not allowed to advertise on television (alcohol, tobacco, and so on), and may not be used for news broadcasts. This effectively terminates such projects as Portes Ouvertes (Open Doors), which were in fact already languishing.

Lastly, the practice of patronage, which encourages the creation of high caliber cultural programs, will find air time on the normal channels under control of the High Authority.

Concluding this rather restrictive memorandum, the nine wise men point out that any broadcast resulting in some form of advertising, institutional, partisan, or commercial communication, must be broadcast through RFP (French Productivity Administration), French Airwaves Administration (RFE), or Inter-Ocean Administration.

As set down, these rules will put a stop to a number of practices which had become accepted, and which needed simplification and clarification. Their strictness however, may well discourage many a potential sponsor, thus reducing the options of channels, which are already facing budget problems.

11,023
CSO: 5500/2553

FRANCE

CGE, ATT AGREEMENT ON HOLD

Paris LE FIGARO ECONOMIE in French 9 Dec 85 p 11

[Article by Charles Haquet]

[Text] Counter to expectations, Georges Pebereau, CGE chief executive officer, did not sign the agreement negotiated with the American giant. The French government seems to want to think it over.

Georges Pebereau came back from New York without having signed agreements with the huge American company, as the word had spread. ATT's second in command, James Olson, did however specify "that there had been no plans to renegotiate an agreement," as Ms Cresson is said to have asked.

What then did Mr Pebereau do in New York?

Maybe he proposed to the Americans that the agreement be expanded to third parties. Our colleagues at FINANCIAL TIMES learned that CGE had started a negotiation with the English group General Electric Company (GEC). A broader alliance, reaching beyond a simple French-American agreement, could then be better received by public opinion.

This, because we have just witnessed a sudden shift in the French government's orientation. Its spokesmen say "that the government has approved the pursuit of negotiations that have been ongoing for the past few months between CGE and ATT, that it is not averse to the principle of such an agreement as long as certain conditions are met, and so on."

A position which is far behind what was being said since June. That is not a green light, barely a blinking yellow one. It is now established that an agreement good for CGE is not at all good for the rest of the telephone industry.

Fabius' Difficulty

Something else also happened. Everyone has seen, in the Chirac-Fabius confrontation, the embarassment of the prime minister when the RPR (Gathering for the Republic) leader accused him of relinquishing to the Americans a large

French telephone company; the opposition has now seized this topic as its war horse. Tomorrow, Michel Noir is holding a press conference on this subject, and the other opposition groups are announcing initiatives along the lines drawn by Jacques Darmon's book, "The Great Disturbance."

We must not forget that the decision to create a French telephone industry was taken by Mr Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing. And that in order for our manufacturer, CIT-Alcatel, to become profitable, they spent millions to oppose a national competitor, Thomson's telephone division, while chasing away foreigners like the Swedish Ericsson and the American ITT. Orders for telephone switchgear poured in from all over the world.

At the beginning of the legislative session, Mr Mitterand nationalized ITT, and with taxpayers' money bought a company which had no value, since it was assured of never seeing its models accepted or its equipment ordered by the government, a company which was laying off its surplus personnel.

The Red Carpet

In the middle of the legislative session, despite PTT's reservations, Mr Fabius merged the two French telephone companies, Alcatel and Thomson. Foreign customers lost confidence and the number of contracts dropped.

At the end of the legislative session, the government will thus open its market to the American ATT. The same socialist ministers who are complaining about IBM's hold on the computer market (a position earned by strength and substance), are rolling out the red carpet for ATT, which obtains 16 percent of PTT's orders, without a counterbalance that is deemed sufficient by the other manufacturers in our country.

The right expects a disaster, and so do the unions, since added to the 2500 layoffs expected at Alcatel-Thomson, will be the personnel reductions at CGCT, which has more than 5000 employees. Not to mention the concern at all non-nationalized telephone manufacturers, which are complaining that ATT is already hiring their best salesmen!

That is why the government has slammed on the brakes. In order to gain some time, it has invoked the pretext of asking for the results of technical studies of the American company carried out by PTT, knowing that they are good, as in fact is all the other French and foreign digital telephone equipment.

The CGE-ATT soap opera is not yet over...

11,023
CSO: 5500/2553

FRANCE

AFP TO BROADCAST DIRECT VIA SATELLITE

AB072305 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, 7 Jan (AFP)--AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE [AFP] is going to launch in France and Europe direct news and photographic broadcasts via satellite, by using the services of the French satellite, Telecom 1, or the European ECS [European Communication Satellite], AFP announced Tuesday.

At a board of directors meeting held in Paris on Tuesday, AFP decided to participate, in association with France Cables et Radio (FCR), a subsidiary of the PTT (Post and Telecommunications Service], in a company which is about to be established and temporarily known as Multicom, to engage in the direct distribution of news by satellite.

The agency has also placed an initial order with Matra [a French engineering company] for 150 receiving stations, each comprising a 90-cm diameter antenna to enable its subscribers to receive its news via Multicom as early as the first quarter of 1987.

AFP will thus be the leading customer of that company but the services of the company will be open to any news agency, AFP and FCR stated in a joint communique. Prospective customers could become shareholders, like AFP, in Multicom.

The direct distribution of news by satellite, which had already been tested last June between AFP and by OUEST-FRANCE daily, enables the customer to directly receive messages with the help of a small parabolic antenna, without using the traditional PTT channels (cables, microwave link). Authorization from the PTT is, however, necessary within the framework of PTT regulations.

In the system devised by the engineers of AFP, FCR, and Matra, distribution is selective: only subscribers "recognized" by Multicom can receive the casts, which is not the case for the direct broadcast television satellites, for example.

The Multicom network will enable AFP to broadcast 32 different newscasts to its French and European subscribers, each of whom will receive at most four casts. The technique envisaged (90-cm diameter antenna) will permit reception throughout almost the whole of Europe.

The studies and the development of the system as well as the orders placed by AFP represents a deal of more than Fr 22 million for Matra, a Matra statement said. [Words indistinct] its 150th anniversary, the launching of this new system falls within the framework of diversifying its activities: international photo service, editorial section with a series of services at the subscribers' choice, videotext service, and Agora-text basic data. AFP management also pointed out that it is the confirmation of the technical diversification which has enabled them to finish the computerization of AFP and the development of sophisticated technical products, especially in the field of photos, the marketing of an electronic darkroom in 1986, and an electronic photo processing terminal system called Pixar.

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CSO: 5500/2575

BRIEFS

RADIO FRANCE BESANCON--Radio France Besancon is the latest local Radio France station to go on the air. It is the 30th of these stations and it began broadcasting this morning. It will be broadcasting for 13 hours a day. It will cover the Departments of Doubts and Haute-Saone, and part of Jura. It replaces Radio France Franche-Comte, which only broadcast a few ours a day. One of the main priorities of Radio France Besancon is news. It will broadcast three news programs and three news summaries a day, and will produce a magazine program of reports every Saturday and a sports program every Sunday. [Summary] [Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 8 Jan 86 LD] /8309

CSO: 5500/2563

BRIEFS

'ISLAMIC SATELLITE' DISCUSSED--The idea of an Islamic satellite, which was discussed during Prime Minister Ozal's visit to Iran, has been favorably received by Pakistan as well. Work has begun on the joint satellite. The "satellite committee" includes representatives from the three countries, and will prepare a report for submission to the authorities. It has been learned that the United States, Japan, or France will be asked to launch the satellite. According to Tunca Toskay, director general of Turkish Radio and Television, as soon as the satellite is put into space, television programs will be clearly received throughout Turkey. [Text] [Report by Orhan Ugurluoglu] [Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 18 Jan 86 p 1] /9604

CSO: 5500/2576 - END -